# ON A COLLECTION OF BIRDS FROM WEST-CENTRAL AND NORTH-WESTERN YUNNAN.

# BY LORD ROTHSCHILD, F.R.S., PH.D.

THIS collection was made by the well-known botanical collector, George Forrest, for Colonel Stephenson Clarke, during the years 1918—1919, and consists of 1,442 specimens of 278 species and subspecies. Colonel Stephenson Clarke is most generously presenting the types of new forms and half the remainder to the British Museum and the other half to the Tring Museum.

The principal places collected in were the Lichiang Range of mountains and the hills and valleys surrounding Tengyueh. The few other places are T'ong-Shán, Yangtze Valley, the Shweli-Salwin Divide, and the Shweli Valley.

The Lichiang or Likiang Range is in N.W. Yunnan, and the portion collected in lies about  $27 \cdot 20^{\circ}$  N. latitude and  $100 \cdot 22^{\circ}$  E. longitude. Tengyueh and District is about  $25^{\circ}$  N. latitude by  $98 \cdot 28^{\circ}$  E. longitude. The Shweli-Salwin Divide, i.e. the portion collected over, is about  $25 \cdot 40^{\circ}$  N. latitude by  $98^{\circ}$  E. longitude. The character of the avifauna is distinctly Himalayan, but many migrants from the north pass the winter in Yunnan, and the Tengyueh and Shweli districts show a decided Burmese preponderance.

Two lists have been published lately on the birds of Yunnan. One by Collingwood Ingram in 1912 in the Novitates Zoologicae, in which he included all records up to date, and the second in 1914, by Outram Bangs and John C. Phillips, in the Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoology for 1914, only giving an account of the aetual collection dealt with. Ingram enumerates 352 forms and Outram Bangs 238; 78 of the latter are not contained in the former, so that up to 1914 430 forms had been recorded from Yunnan, of which 7 are undoubtedly recorded in error, so that 423 remain. S. Uchida and N. Kuroda, in Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses, 1916, record a further 46 forms, of which 33 had already been recorded, owing to the authors having overlooked Bangs and Phillips's paper, so that the total number up to 1921 was 436. The number of forms in the present collection new to the Yunnanese avifauna are 59, so that we now know 496 forms from Yunnan.

Considering the almost total absence of large birds from this collection, and the smallness of the series aimed at, the proportion of 278 out of 496 species known is remarkably large. In the second collection sent were 192 birds with Chinese labels, or in a few cases no labels. These, owing to illness and departure on a fresh expedition, Mr. Forrest was temporarily unable to label; and as they are all from the Tengyueh District (including the Shweli-Salwin Divide), I have recorded them here as from the **Tengyueh District** simply.

# 1. Francolinus chinensis (Osb.).

Tetrao chinensis Osbeck, Voy. en Chine, vol. ii. p. 326 (1771) (China).

One strongly marked and bright-coloured  $\delta$ , no data.

## 2. Bambusicola fytchii fytchii Anders.

# Bambusicola fytchii Anderson, P.Z.S., p. 214. pl. xi. (1871) (Ponse, W. Yunnan).

Collingwood Ingram merely records Anderson's specimens. Bangs and Phillips record one specimen from Mengtze which they describe as new under the name of *Bambusicola oleagina*. They evidently compared their bird with a specimen of *B. fytchii hopkinsoni* Godw.-Aust. from Assam, at the same time not realising that the type locality Ponse is in Yunnan. The differences on the breast and flanks are not valid (i.e. those given by Bangs and Phillips); but *f. fytchii* differs from *f. hopkinsoni* in having a less rufous more olive-grey crown, back, and rump, and the spots on the back and interscapulium are black, edged with rufous, **not** entirely rufous as in *f. hopkinsoni*; the chin and throat are buff, **not** rufous buff.

2 33, Tengyueh District.

## 3. Coturnix coturnix japonica Tem. and Schl.

Coturnix vulgaris japonica Temminek and Schlegel, Sielold's Faun. Jap. Aves. p. 103. pl. 61 (1849) (Japan).

1  $\mathcal{S}$ , July 1918, 8,500 ft., cornfields. (Iris soft brown ; bill dark brown ; legs and feet dark brown.)

### 4. Ithaginis clarkei Rothsch.

Ithaginis clarkei Rothschild, Bull. B.O.C. xl. p. 67 (1920) (Lichiang Range, Yunnan).

This is a most interesting discovery, as it is from the same country as I. *kuseri* Beebe.

1 adult 3, 3 33 juv., 1  $\bigcirc$  July 1918, 12,000—14,000 ft., pine forest. (Iris orange-yellow; bill black; legs and feet scarlet; nails dark brown.)

The principal differences of this species from *cruentus* are the longer crest, long pointed ear coverts, and in younger birds the black mask in the  $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$ ; and the greyer uniform upper and under surface in the  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$ .

# 5. Crossoptilon crossoptilon (Hodgs.).

## Pharianus crossoptilon Hodgson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, vii. p. 864 (1838) (no exact locality).

The three specimens of this bird, obtained by Forrest, appear at first sight very different from C. crossoptilon, as the general tone of colour is not white, but very pale blue-grey, and the throat is dirty brownish grey. However, on closer examination the colour of the throat proves to be due to staining. As regards the blue-grey tinge, the birds are in moult and one or two fresh feathers are much paler and others are pure white. I therefore cannot separate this Yunnan form until we get further specimens full moulted and proving distinct.

In his Monograph of Pheasants Mr. Beebe expresses the view that in Crossoptilon the number of tail feathers being variable is of no diagnostic value, and in consequence expresses some novel views on the status of the several forms. I cannot agree with him at all, as the tail feathers and ear tufts by their structure at once divide the species of Crossoptilon into two sharply separated groups, each at present containing two species as follows:

Group I.—Tail feathers with plumules more or less disconnected, 22-24; ear tufts long and pointed. C. mantschuricum, C. auritum.

Group II.—Tail feathers with plumules more united, 20; ear tufts short and blunt. C. harmani, C. crossoptilon.

2 33, 1  $\bigcirc$ , August—September 1918, pine forests 13,000-14,000 ft. (Iris golden yellow; bill reddish yellow; legs and feet searlet-erimson; nails dark brown.)

Mr. Hartert points out that this bird was actually described under the name of *Phasianus crossoptilon* in the text, and that the name *thibetanum* only occurs under the plate.

### 6. Phasianus colchicus elegans Elliot.

Phasianus elegans Elliot, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), vi. p. 312 (1870) (Seehuen).

All recent ornithologists have united *P. elegans* Elliot and *P. sladeni* Elliot, nom. nud., from Sechuen and Yunnan respectively, and from material at present available no other course is possible. Should, however, larger series from Yunnan make it possible to separate the two races, a name must be created for the Yunnan birds. It is regrettable that Forrest sent no adults.

1 pullus, July 1918, 9,000-11,000 ft.

# 7. Amaurornis phoenicura chinensis (Bodd.).

Fulica chinensis Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Eul. p. 54 (1783) (terra typ. restr. Hongkong).

 $1 \Leftrightarrow$ , June 1918, 8,500—9,000 ft., marshes, Lichiang Valley. (Iris dark brown; bill green; base of upper mandible dull red; legs and feet olive-yellow.)

# 8. Rostratula benghalensis benghalensis (Linn.).

Rallus benghalensis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. i. p. 153 (1758) (Asia).

1 3, Tengyueh, 5,000 ft., October 1919, ricefields. (Iris blue-black; bill dark brown above, pale below; legs and feet dull dark green.)

# 9. Seolopax rusticola rusticola Linn.

Scolopax rusticola Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. i. p. 146 (1758) (Europe-Sweden).

, 1  $\bigcirc$ , hills and side valleys round Tengyueh, 5,000-7,000 ft., October 1919. (Iris dull purple; bill dark brown above, pale below; legs and feet grey-brown.)

# 10. Limosa limosa melanuroides Gould.

Limosa melanuroides Gould, Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 84 (1846) (Port Essington).

1  $\bigcirc$ , Tengyueh, 5,300 ft., October 1919, marshes and ricefields. (Iris deep purple; bill pinkish brown; legs and feet dark greenish grey.)

## 11. Tringa hypoleucos Linn.

Tringa hypoleucos Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. i. p. 149 (1758) (Europe-Sweden).

2 33, 4 99, Tengyueh, 5,000 ft., March and October 1919, ricefields, streams, and marshes. 1 3, Liehiang Range, 10,000 ft., October 1918. (Iris blue-black or dark brown; bill black-brown; legs and feet light greyish green.)

#### 12. Tringa glareola Linn.

Tringa glareola Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. i. p. 149 (1758) (Europe-Sweden).

1 3, Tengyueh Valley, 5,000-5,500 ft., October 1919, ricefields and marshes. (Iris deep purple; bill black-brown; legs and feet olive-green.)

# 13. Tringa ocrophus Linn.

Tringa ocrophus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. i. p. 149 (1758) (Europe-Sweden).

1 ♂, Yangtze Valley, 6,000 ft., September 1918; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Tengyueh, 5,000 ft., October 1919; 1 ♀, Shweli Valley, August 1919. (Iris blue-black; bill black-brown; legs and feet light greyish green.) 1 ♀, Tengyueh District.

## 14. Tringa nebularia (Gunn).

Scolopax nebularia Gunnerus, in Leem, Beskr. Finm. Lapp. p. 251 (1767) (Norway).

1 Q, Shweli Valley, 6,000 ft., November 1919. (Iris brown; bill greenish brown; legs and feet dark brownish green.)

#### 15. Sareogrammus indicus atronuchalis (Blyth).

Lobivanellus atronuchalis Blyth, Jerdon's Birds India, iii. p. 648 (1861) (Burmah).

 $1 \Leftrightarrow \text{juv.}$ , Tengyueh Valley, 5,000 ft., August 1919, marshes. (Iris blackbrown; bill basal half orange-red, rest black; cere orange-red; legs and feet dull brownish yellow; claws black.)

# 16. Microsarcops cinereus (Blyth).

Pluvianus cinereus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xi. p. 587 (1842) (Calcutta).

1  $\mathcal{S}$ , Tengyueh Plain, 5,300 ft., October 1919, ricefields and marshes. (Iris orange-red; bill orange, tip black; legs and feet lemon-yellow; claws black.)

# 17. Charadrius dominicus fulvus Gm.

Charadrius fulvus Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. 2. p. 687 (1789) (Tahiti).

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Tengyuch, 5,300 ft., October 1919, ricefields. (Iris deep purple; bill black-brown; legs and feet greenish grey.)

#### 18. Charadrius placidus Gray.

Charadrius placidus Gray, Cat. Mamm. Birds, etc., of Nepal and Tibet in Brit. Mus. 2nd ed. p. 70 (1863) (Nepal).

 $3 \Leftrightarrow \Diamond$ , Shweli Valley, 6,000 ft., June and September 1919, by streams;  $2 \Leftrightarrow \Diamond$ , Tengyueh Valley, 5,300 ft., August and October 1919, ricefields and marshes. (Iris reddish brown, brown-purple, or black; bill black-brown; legs and feet creamy yellow, biscuit brown, or dull yellow; claws black.)

# 19. Charadrius dubius dubius Seop.

Charadrius dubius Scopoli, Del. Faunae et Florae Insubr. ii. p. 93 (1786) (Luzon).

 $1 \Leftrightarrow$ , juv., Tungyueh Valley, 5,300 ft., October 1919, ricefields and marshes. (Iris deep brown ; bill black-brown ; legs and feet olive-brown.)

# 20. Sphenurus sphenurus (Vig.).

Vinago sphenurus Vigors, P.Z.S. p. 173 (1831) (Himalayas).

The single  $\bigcirc$  is rather darker green above, and the head and underside less yellow, than our Kashmir and Sikkim  $\bigcirc \bigcirc$ , but until we can compare  $\Im \Im$  I prefer not to separate it.

1, June 1919, Shweli-Salwin Divide, pine forests. (Iris reddish searlet; bill blue; legs and feet pale crimson; nails grey.)

#### 21. Oenopopelia tranquebarica humilis (Temm.).

Columba humilis Temminek, Pl. Col. livr. 44. pl. 259 (1824) (Bengal, Luzon).

1 ¢, Yangtze Valley, 7,000 ft., September 1918; 1 ¢, Tengyueh Valley, 5,000 ft., August 1919, mixed forest, bamboo thickets.

(Iris yellow; bill dark brown; legs and feet dark brown. Iris black-brown; bill dull black; legs and feet pinkish grey.)

# 22. Streptopelia chinensis vacillans Hart.

Streptopelia chinensis vacillans Hartert, Nov. Zool. xxiii. p. 83 (1916) (Yunnan).

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , Tengyueh Plain, bamboo thickets, August 1919, 5,000 ft. (Iris orange; bill ruddy brown; legs and feet dull pink.)

#### 23. Streptopelia orientalis orientalis (Lath.).

Columba orientalis Latham, Ind. Orn. ii. p. 606 (1790) (China).

Forrest only sent 1  $\mathcal{J}$  of this species.

1  $\mathcal{S}$ , Lichiang Range, pine forest, 10,000 ft., September 1918. (Iris orange ; bill dull erimson ; legs and feet deep magenta.)

## 24. Columba hodgsoni Vig.

Columba hodgsoni Vigors, P.Z.S. p. 16 (1832) (Nepal).

The  $\varphi \varphi$  sent by Forrest have the mantle and wings, where they are maroon in the  $\beta$ , of a deep slate blue glossed with steel blue, not dark grey as Salvadori states.

1 adult  $\mathcal{J}$ , 2 adult  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$ , Lichiang Range, 9,000—13,000 ft., June—September 1918; 1  $\mathcal{J}$  imm. Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000—11,000 ft., November 1919. (*Adult*, Iris ereamy white; bill dull magenta, tip black; legs and feet dull olivegreen; nails yellow. *Imm.*, Iris pale red; bill black; legs and feet dull black; nails yellow.)

### 25. Podiceps ruficollis poggei (Rehw.).

Colymbus nigricans poggei Reichenow, Journ. f. Orn. p. 125 (1902) (Tschili, China).

I am of opinion that the Yunnan Little Grebe belongs to the above subspecies. Mr. Collingwood Ingram (Nov. Zool. xix. (1912), p. 273) quotes them ex Anderson as *P. fluviatilis philippensis*, but I do not agree with Anderson's identification.

 $2 \Im \Im$ ,  $2 \heartsuit \Im$ , Tengyueh Valley, August 1919, 5,300 ft., streams and ponds. ( $\Im$ , Iris greyish white; bill brownish red; legs and feet dark grey-green.  $\Im$ , Iris pale orange; bill black, centre pale olive-green; legs and feet dark grey-green.)

## 26. Ixobrychus cinnamomeus (Gm.).

#### Ardea cinnamomea Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. 2. p. 643 (1789) (China).

 $1 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}, 1 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ , Shweli Valley, 5,000 ft., June 1919, ricefields and marshes. (Iris orange-yellow; bill dark brown above, dull brownish yellow beneath; legs olive-green; feet above olive-green, below orange; nails dull brown.)

#### 27. Nycticorax nycticorax nycticorax (L.).

Ardea nycticorax Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. i. p. 142 (1758) (Southern Europe).

1  $\mathcal{J}$  ad., Lichiang Range, 9,000 ft., October 1918, marshes; 1  $\mathcal{Q}$  juv., hills N.W. of Tengyueh, 5,000—6,000 ft., October 1919, streams and marshes. ( $\mathcal{J}$  ad., Iris bright crimson; bill black and pale greenish yellow; legs and feet pale yellow; nails brown.  $\mathcal{Q}$  juv., Iris reddish orange; bill above black tinged with green, below greenish; legs and feet bright yellowish green, toes dark olivegreen.)

#### 28 Butorides striatus javanicus (Horsf.).

Ardea javanica Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, vol. xiii. p. 190 (1821) (Java).

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , Tengyueh Plain, 5,300 ft., April 1919, marshes and ricefields. (Iris yellow; bill black above, yellow below; bare skin round eye yellowish green; legs and feet olive-yellow.)

#### 29. Ardeola bacchus (Bp.).

Buphus bacchus Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Av. ii. p. 127 (1855) (Malay Peninsula).

 $1 \Leftrightarrow$  (winter plumage), Lichiang Range, October 1918, 10,000 ft., pools and swamps;  $1 \Leftrightarrow$  (winter plumage), October 1919, Tengyueh Plain, 5,300 ft., ricefields. (Iris golden yellow; bill brown-black above, greenish orange; cere greenish yellow; feet and legs clear olive-green; nails dark olive.)

#### 30. Bubulcus ibis coromandus (Bodd.).

Cancroma coromanda Boddaert, Tabl. Pl. Enl. p. 54 (1783) (Coromandel).

1, Tengyneh Valley, August 1919, 5,000 ft., ricefields. (Iris pale yellow; bill light reddish orange; eere yellow; legs dull black; feet black above, dull green below.)

# 31. Accipiter nisus melanochistus Hume.

Accipiter melanochistus Hume, Ibis, p. 356 (1869) (Simla).

1  $\bigcirc$ , Lichiang Range, 9,000—12,000 ft., October 1918, cliffs and pine forests. (Iris orange-yellow; bill black; cere grey; legs and feet yellow; claws black.)

#### 32. Accipiter gentilis schvedowi (Menzb.).

Ashur palumbarius schvedowi Menzbier, Orn. Geogr. Eur. Russl. in Mém. Scient. Univers. Imp. Moscow Hist. Nat. p. 439 (1882) (Transbaicalia).

 $1 \Leftrightarrow \text{juv.}$ , Mekong Salwin Divide, 6,000—12,000 ft., forests and cliffs (1919). (Iris golden yellow; bill grey; eere yellow; legs and feet golden yellow; claws black.)

## 33. Circus cyaneus cyaneus (Linn.).

Falco cyaneus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. xii. i. p. 126 (neighbourhood of London).

1  $\mathcal{S}$ , north of Tengyueh, 6,000 ft., October 1919, open country. (Iris light yellow; bill black; eere yellow; legs and feet orange; claws black.)

# 34. Circus melanoleucus (Forst.).

Falco melanoleucus Forster, Ind. Zool. p. 12. pl. ii. (1781) (Ceylon).

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , hills N.E. of Tengyueh, 5,500—8,000 ft., October 1919, open moorland. ( $\mathcal{J}$ , Iris pale clear amber yellow ; bill black ; cere dull pale greenish yellow ; legs and feet pale orange ; claws black.)

# 35. Aquila nipalensis nipalensis Hodgs.

Aquila nipalensis Hodgson, Asiatic Res. xviii. pt. ii. pl. i. pp. 13-16 (1833) (Nepal Plain).

 $\Im$  juv., Lichiang Range, 11,000--15,000 ft., October 1918, eliffs and pine forests. (Iris yellow; bill black-brown; cere yellow; legs and feet golden yellow; claws black.)

# 36. Falco tinnunculus saturatus (Blyth).

Tinnunculus saturatus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengol, xxviii. p. 277 (1859) (Tenasserim).

 $1 \Leftrightarrow (\text{sexed } \Im)$ , Lichiang Range, 9,000—12,000 ft., pine forests, August 1918. (Iris dull deep brown ; bill blue-grey ; cere yellow ; legs and feet orange ; claws black.)

37. Falco subbuteo streichi Hart. and Neum.

Falco subbuteo streichi Hartert and Neumann, Journ. f. Orn. p. 592 (1907) (Swatari).

 $1 \Leftrightarrow ad.$ , hills S.W. of Tengyueh, 7,000 ft., October 1919. (Iris black-brown; bill blue-grey; cere pale orange; legs and feet orange; claws black-brown.)

## 38. Strix aluco nivicola (Blyth). ?

Syrnium nivicola Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xiv. p. 185 (1845) (Himalaya).

The adult Q sent by Forrest is considerably larger than La Touche's *S. aluco harterti*, and has larger white markings on the lower abdomen, but without a large series it is impossible to separate these highly variable birds.

 $1 \bigcirc$  ad.,  $2 \bigcirc \bigcirc juv.$ , Liehiang Range, 12,000—13,000 ft., July and September 1918, pine forests. (Iris brown-grey; bill olive-grey.)

# 39. Otus bakkamoena glabripes (Swinlı.).

Ephialtes glabripes Swinhoe, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) vi. p. 152 (1870) (S. China and Formosa).

1  $\bigcirc$ , Tengyuch Valley, 5,400 ft., April 1919 (4 eggs No. I.), trees and habitations; 1  $\eth$ , hills N.W. of Tengyuch, 6,000 ft., October 1919. (Iris brown; bill brown or greenish grey; legs and feet brownish grey.)

Ingram has recorded a specimen from Mengtze as Otus lempiji erythrocampe Swinh., but the specimen agrees with the above birds in size, while crythrocampe is larger and has yellow iris; whereas in Forrest's two specimens and Owston's the iris is described as dark brown.

O. b. glabripes is recorded from Formosa and S. China and O. b. umbratilis from Hainan, and our series of the former is from Formosa alone. These two forms and O. b. erythrocampe will require revision when a larger series is available.

Bangs and Phillips quote O. malayana  $\mathcal{J}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$ , but their measurements are quite absurd, being 100 mm. out for bakkamoena races and from 55 to 60 mm. out for malayana. I am convinced they omitted the 1 before the 85 and 93. and that they had the same birds as Ingram and myself.

## 40. Cuculus sparverioides Vig.

Cuculus sparverioides Vigors, Proc. Com. Zool. Soc. London, pt. i. p. 173 (1832) (Himalaya).

Forrest's three specimens are all young birds, the  $\mathcal{S}$  from T'ong Shán is probably in its second year (two years old), the other two being birds of the year or one year old.

 $3 \Leftrightarrow \text{juv.}$ , T'ong Shán, 9,000—10,000 ft., August 1918; 1 3 juv., hills around Tengyueh, 5,000—6,000 ft., June 1919, pine forest and open plains. (Iris light orange; bill greenish black; legs, feet, and claws orange.)

#### 41. Cuculus intermedius intermedius Vahl.

Cuculus intermedius Vahl, Skriv. of Nat. Selskabet, Kjöbenhaven, iv. p. 58 (1789) (Tranquebaria).

1  $\mathcal{J}, 2 \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Q}$ , Lichiang Range, 9,000—10,000 ft., June and August 1918, pine forests and open country. ( $\mathcal{J}$ , Iris brownish yellow; bill greyish black; legs and feet dull orange;  $\mathcal{Q}$  dark brown or brownish yellow.) 1  $\mathcal{J}$ , Shweli, 8,000 ft., May 1919. ( $\mathcal{J}$  Iris dark yellow.)

#### 42 Cuculus optatus Gould.

Cuculus optatus Gould, P.Z.S. pt. xiii. p. 18 (1845) (Port Essington).

2 33 ad., 1  $\bigcirc$  juv., Lichiang Range, 8,500—10,000 ft., May and September 1918, pine forests. (3 ad., Iris greyish yellow; bill dark brown, yellow at base; legs and feet brown.  $\bigcirc$  juv., Iris dark brown; bill purplish; legs and feet orange.)

#### 43. Cuculus canorus telephonus Heine.

Cuculus telephonus Heine, Journ. f. Orn. p. 352 (1863) (Japan).

1 3 ad., Lichiang Range, October 1918; 1 ? juv., Talifu, Central Yunnan, 6,500 ft., April 24, 1918. (Iris dark brown; feet dull orange; bill blackbrown.) 1 3 ad., Tengyuch Valley, July 1919.

#### 44. Cacomantis merulinus querulus Heine.

Cacomantis querulus Heine, Journ. f. Orn. p. 352 (1863) (India, Nepal, Burma).

1 3, hills round Tengyueh, 6,000 ft., June 1919; 1 3 ad., Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000 ft., May 1919; 1 3 juv., Shweli, 7,000 ft., August 1919, forest and open thickets. (Iris light red, light orange, or yellowish brown; bill dark brown; legs and feet orange-yellow, yellow, or light brown.)

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## 45. Centropus bengalensis bengalensis (Gm.).

Cuculus bengalensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat. vol. i. p. 214 (1788) (Bengal).

One young bird in half plumage; head, neck, interscapulium, and rump as in adult; tail, wings, and thighs as in first plumage.

1 ?, Lichiang Range.

#### 46. Pyrotrogon erythrocephalus yamakanensis (Rich.).

Harpactes yamakanensis Rickett, Bull. B.O.C. viii. p. xlviii. (1899) (Fokien).

Distinguished from E. erythrocephalus by its darker, more olivaceous upper side and black chin and throat.

1 , 1 , 1 , 1 Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000—9,000 ft., December 1919, mixed forests. (Iris light erimson; bill black; legs and feet pale greyish brown.)

# 47. Yynx torquilla japonica Bp.

Yunx japonica Bonaparte, Consp. Gen. Avium, i. p. 112 (1850) (Japan).

1 5, Liehiang Range, 10,000 ft., pine forests, September 1918. (Iris deep orange; bill greyish brown; legs and feet dull olive.)

#### 48. Picumnus innominatus chinensis (Harg.).

Vivia chinensis Hargitt, Ibis, p. 228. pl. vii. (1881) (May-chee, China).

1 3, Yangtze Valley, 9,000 ft., September 1918, thickets. (Iris brown; bill grey-black; legs and feet grey-black.)

#### 49. Dryobates pygmaeus scintilliceps (Swinh.).

Pieus scintilliceps Swinhoe, Ibis, p. 96 (1863) (Peking).

2 33, 4 99, Lichiang Range, 10,000 ft., June—October 1918, pine forests. 1 9, Shweli-Salwin Divide, August 1919, 8,000 ft.; 1 3, Yangtze Valley, September 1918; 1 9, T'ong Shán, 10,000 ft., August 1918; 3 99, hills N.W. of Tengyueh, thickets, March and October 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill dark grey; legs and feet olive to blackish grey.) 2 99, Tengyueh District.

#### 50. Dryobates hyperythrus subrufinus (Cab. and Heine).

Xylurgus subrufinus Cabanis and Heine, Museum Heineanum, iv., Pieidae, p. 50 (June 1863) (North China).

 $3 \notin 3$ ,  $3 \notin \varphi$ , Lichiang Range, June and July 1918, 11,000–12,000 ft., pine forests. (Iris deep brown; bill, upper mandible black, lower yellow; legs and feet dark olive.)

# 51. Dryobates darjellensis (Blyth).

Picus (Dendrocopus) darjellensis Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xiv. i. p. 196 (1845) (Darjeeling).

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , 3  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 1  $\mathcal{Q}$  juv., Shweli Valley, 8,000–9,000 ft., May—November 1919, pine forests. (Iris dark brown; bill, upper mandible black, lower grey; legs and feet blackish grey.)

#### 52. Dryobates cabanisi cabanisi (Malh.).

Picus cabanisi Malherbe, Journ. f. Orn. p. 172 (1854) (China).

2 33, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000-9,000 ft., June and November 1919; 1 3, 3 99, Lichiang Range, June, September, and October 1918, pine forests. (Iris dull red; bill dark bluish grey; legs and feet dull black.)

# 53. Picus canus sordidior (Rippon).

Gecinus sordidior Rippon, Bull. B.O.C. xix. p. 32 (1906) (Yangtze Big Bend).

1 3, 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., 4 33, 4  $\bigcirc$  juv., Lichiang Range, 9,000 ft., May, July, and August 1918. (Iris dull grey; bill fawn-brown to black; legs and feet steel to greenish grey.) 2  $\bigcirc$  ad., Tengyueh Valley, June 1919; 1 3, Tengyueh District.

## 54. Cyanops franklini (Blyth).

Bucco franklini Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xi. p. 167 (1842) (Darjeeling).

2 33, 1 9, Shweli Valley, 6,000 ft., streams, May and August 1919. (Iris light brown; bill black, lower mandible greyish; legs and feet grey-black.). 1 5, Tengyueh District.

# 55. Cyanops asiatica (Lath.).

Trogon asiaticus Latham, Ind. Orn. vol. i. p. 201 (1790) (India).

1 5, Shweli Valley, 6,000—7,000 ft., mixed forest, August 1919. (Iris light yellow; bill dull grey-blue, lower mandible pale olive; legs and feet dull olive-green.)

Oustalet quotes *davisoni* Hume from Yunnan (Prinee Henri d'Orleans), but there is evidently an error of locality, as this species is confined to Tenasserim and is probably the representative there of *asiatica*.

#### 56. Alcedo atthis bengalensis Gm.

Alcedo bengalensis Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. l. p. 450 (1788) (Bengal).

One 3 from Tengyueh Valley has a very strongly marked pectoral blue band. 1 3 ad., 2  $\Im$  juv., Tengyueh Valley, 5,000 ft., July 1919, near streams. (Iris and bill black ; legs and feet red.) 1 3 ad., Lichiang Range, no data.

# 57. Halcyon smyrnensis fusca (Bodd.).

Alcodo fusca Boddaert, Tabl. Planch. Enl. d'Hist. Nat. de d'Aub. p. 54. pl. 894 (1783).

1 3, Tengyueh District.

#### 58. Ceryle rudis leucomelanura (Reichenb.).

Ceryle leucomelanura Reichenbach, Handb. Alced. p. 21. pl. 409 B. f. 3,488 (1851) (Ceylon).

4 33, 1  $\bigcirc$ , Tengyueh Valley, 5,300 ft., streams, April 1919. (Iris blackbrown; bill black; legs and feet black.)

## 59. Palaeornis schisticeps finschi Hume.

Palaeornis finschi Hume, Str. Feath. ii. p. 509 (1874) (Kollidoo, Salwin R.).

Unfortunately all Forrest's 7 specimens are in strong moult.

2 33, 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., Yangtze Valley, 7,000—9,000 ft., September 1918, pine forests. (Iris pale yellow; bill orange and red; legs and feet greenish grey.) 1 3, 2  $\bigcirc$  juv., Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., July 1919; 1  $\bigcirc$  juv., Lichiang Range, 9,000—11,000 ft., July 1918.

Ingram gives cyanocephala Linn., the record being founded on some young 33 recorded by Anderson from Momier. These were probably wrongly identified and were young of this species.

#### 60. Coracias affinis McClell.

Coracias affinis McClelland, P.Z.S. p. 164 (1839) (Assam).

The adult birds sent by Forrest are in very worn plumage.

1 3, 1 2 ad., Shweli-Salwin Divide, 5,000—7,000 ft., open country, May 1919; 1 2 juv., Shweli Valley, 6,000—7,000 ft., June 1919. (Iris dark blue; bill black; legs and feet dull black. 1 3, Tengyueh District.

#### 61. Upupa epops indica Reichenb.

Upupa indica Reiehenbach, Handb. spec. Orn. Scansores, p. 320, pl. dxcvi. f. 4,037 (India).

Collingwood Ingram identifies some Mongtse specimens (4 Gd, 1 Q) as U. e.saturatus Lönnb., but the present specimen appears to me to be U. e. indica. Outram Bangs enumerates 10 specimens from Mongtse as saturatus, so that the Siberian and Mongolian saturatus appear to frequent the valleys of Yunnan in winter at low elevations.

However, the status of U. *e. saturatus* is very uncertain and its distinctness requires confirmation by the study of a series from its breeding haunts. Bangs and Phillips enumerate U. *e. indica* under U. *epops* subsp.

1 3, Lichiang Valley, 8,000-9,000 ft., eultivated areas, September 1918. (Iris black; bill black-brown, greyish at base; legs and feet dull greyish brown.)

#### 62. Caprimulgus macrurus ambiguus (Hart.).

Caprimulgus macrurus ambiguus Hartert, Ibis, p. 373 (1896) (Malay Peninsula, Burma, etc.).

1 3, T'ong Shán, 9,000 ft., September 1918.

# 63. Caprimulgus indicus jotaka Temm, and Schleg.

Caprimulgus jotaka, Temminek and Schlegel, Siebold's Fauna Japonica, Ares, p. 37. pl. 12 (1847) (Japan).

It is quite a surprise to find this form, and not *indicus indicus*, as the resident race, but the great elevation (11,000 ft.) evidently produces palaearetic conditions.

 $2 \heartsuit \heartsuit$ , Lichiang Range, 11,000 ft., dry clearings in pine forest, Juno and August 1918. (Iris purplish brown; bill black; feet and legs grey-black.)

#### 64. Lyncornis cerviniceps Gould.

Lyncornis cerviniceps Gould, Icon. Av. pt. ii. pl. iv. (1838) (China or adjacent islands).

I  $\mathcal{Q}$ , hills south of Tengyueh, 5,000—6,000 ft., mixed forest, July 1919. (Iris deep reddish brown; bill black-brown; legs and feet grey-black.)

This appears to be the first certain record for China.

## 65. Hirundo rustica gutturalis Scop.

#### Hirundo gutturalis Scopoli, Del. Flor. and Faun. Insubr. ii. p. 96 (1786) (New Gninea) (cx Sonnerat).

I & ad., Tali Valley, 6,500 ft., May 1918; I & juv., Lichiang Valley, 8,500 ft., August 1918, open country. (Iris dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.) I & Tengyueh, 5,500 ft., open country, June 1919.

### 66. Tesia cyaniventer Hodgs.

Tesia cyaniventer Hodgson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, vi. p. 101 (1837) (Nepal).

I  $\mathcal{S}$ , Shweli-Salvin Divide, 7,000 ft., December 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill brown, lower mandible orange; legs and feet dark olive.) 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

# 67. Tesia castaneo-coronata (Burton).

Sylvia ? castaneo-coronata Burton, P.Z.S. Lond. iii. 1835. p. 52 (1836) (Himalaya).

3 3 3 1 ♀, 1 ♀, 1 ?, Lichiang Range, 13,000-14,000 ft., July-September 1918, pine forests. (Iris brown; bill brown, lower mandible olive-yellow; legs and feet olive-yellow.) 1 ♂, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000-8,000 ft., November 1919.

# 68. Spelaeornis kauriensis (Har.).

Urocichla kauriensis Harington, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8) ii. p. 246 (1908) (Watan, Bhamo District).

1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, S,000 ft., December 1919, thickets. (Iris crimson; bill dark brown; legs and feet brown.)

#### 69. Spelaeornis souliei Oust.

Spelaeornis souliei Oustalet, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, p. 257. no. 6 (1898) (Tsé-kou).

Forrest sent 1  $\mathcal{J}$ , 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , 1 juv. of this hitherto unique bird.

The young is undescribed; it differs from the adult above in having the head and hind neck bright rufous, each feather edged with black, and the back olive rufous barred with black lines; below it has the throat and wholo underside deep rufous.

## 70. Troglodytes troglodytes talifuensis (Sharpe).

Anorthura talifuensis Sharpe, Bull. B.O.C. xiii. p. 11 (1902) (Gyi-dzin-shán).

3 33, 2 99, 2 ?, Liehiang Range, 14,000 ft., thickets, July-October 1918. (Iris dark brown or black-brown; bill dark brown; legs and feet brown.)

#### 71. Prunella immaculata (Hodgs.).

Accentor immaculatus Hodgson, P.Z.S. Lond. xiii. p. 34 (1845) (Nepal).

2 ad., Lichiang Range, 1918; 1 9, Tengyuch District, 1919.

#### 72. Prunella strophiatus multistriatus (David).

Accentor multistriatus David, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), vii. p. 256 (1871) (Moupin).

 $2 \neq \varphi$ , 7 ?, Liehiang Range, 9,000—13,000 ft., August—October 1918, thickets by streams. (Iris pale reddish brown; bill black-brown; legs and feet light pinkish brown.)

# 73. Prunella collaris ripponi Hart.

#### Prunclla collaris ripponi Hartert, Vög. paläarkt. Faun. i. p. 766.

The type specimen at Tring is dated May, while Forrest's birds are dated October, which accounts for the still purer grey of the breast.

5 GG, Lichiang Range, 14,000 ft., October 1918. Cliffs and rocky meadows. (Iris bright reddish brown; bill black, basal two-thirds of lower mandible yellow; legs and feet dull yellowish brown.)

# 74. Enicurus sinensis Gould.

Enicurus sinensis Gould, P.Z.S. London. p. 665 (1865) (Shanghai).

2 QQ, Lichiang Range, 9,000—10,000 ft., sheltered water courses, June 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill black; legs and feet flesh pink.)

# 75. Enicurus maculatus guttatus Gould.

Enicurus guttatus Gould, P.Z.S. London, p. 664 (1865) (Sikkim ?).

Outram Bangs has described the Yunnan birds as a distinct race under the name of *bacatus*, and gives as the difference the larger and more numerous spots on the back. The single bird sent by Forrest has these spots not larger than the usual run of Indian *guttatus*. The Yunnan specimens in the British Museum certainly have rather big spots, but several Indian ones have them still larger, so that I cannot acknowledge the validity of Mr. Bangs's *maculatus bacata*.

1  $\bigcirc$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., streams and shady ravines, May 1919. (Iris black; bill black; legs and feet transparent pearly white.) 1  $\eth$  ad., 1  $\circlearrowright$  juv., Tengyueh District, 1919.

#### [Enicurus maculatus omissus subsp. nov.

While comparing the above specimen of m. guttatus I was struck by the large size of a bird from Fokien in the Tring collection. Mr. Hartert kindly examined the Fokien material in the British Museum, and we both agree that the Fokien guttatus are a distinct local race and require a name.

 $\mathcal{J}$  ad. differs from *m. guttatus* in its larger size, larger white spots on the back, and much larger white neck band.

Length of wing: E. m. guttatus, 95-102 (1.107) mm.

Length of wing: E. m. omissus, 112-115 mm.

Hab. Fokien, Tang Wangwang coll. Type in Tring Museum.]

## 76. Enicurus schistaceus Hodgs.

Enicurus schistaccus 11odgson, Asiat. Res. xix. p. 189 (1836).

2 đồ, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., May 1919 ; 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., 1  $\bigcirc$  juv., Tengyueh District.

#### 77. Hodgsonius phoenicuroides (Gray).

Bradypterus phoenicuroides Gray, Cat. Mamm., etc., Nepal, p. 70 (Nepal).

13,  $3 \Leftrightarrow \varphi$ , Lichiang Range, 10,000—12,000 ft, pine forests and thickets, May —September 1918. (Iris black-brown; bill dark brown; legs and feet light brown.)

# 78. Luscinia davidi (Oust.).

Calliope davidi Oustalet, Bull. Mus. Paris, p. 222 (1892) (Ta-tsien-lu).

The single  $\mathcal{J}$  sent by Forrest is in full moult and not absolutely adult, so that the orange-scarlet of the throat and breast is more restricted than in our two very bad skins. The presence, however, of a few isolated orange feathers on the breast indicates that it would have extended.

1 3, Lichiang Range, 12,000–13,000 ft., pine forests, July 1918. (Iris black, bill black; legs and feet greyish black.)

# 79. Luscinia brunnea (Hodgs.).

#### Larvivora brunnea Hodgson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, vi. p. 102 (1837) (Nepal) Q.

Forrest sent 1 3, 2  $\Im$  adult and one very young bird. The labels on the 3 and one  $\Im$  adult appear to have been reversed.

The young bird has upperside deep olive-brown; feathers of head and hind neck with rusty shaft stripes and indistinct blackish edges; upper tail coverts olive-rufous; primaries blackish with olive-brown outer webs; tail slaty black; feathers of checks, throat, and breast whitish rufous edged with sooty black; abdomen buffish white, feathers more or less edged with narrow sooty lines.

1 3 ad., Yangtze Valley, 8,000 ft., September 1918; 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., T'ong Shán, 9,000—10,000 ft., August 1918; 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., 1 ? juv., Lichiang Range, 10,000— 12,000 ft., July 1918, pine forests and thickets by streams. (Iris dark brown; bill brown-black; legs and feet blackish grey;  $\bigcirc$  et juv., iris black-brown; bill brown; legs and feet pale brown.) 1, Tengyueh District, 1919.

#### 80. Notodela leucura Hodgs.

Muscisylvia leucura Hodgson, P.Z.S. Lond. p. 27 (1845) (Nepal).

The average Indian and Assam  $\Im \Im$  show a wing measurement from 89 to 94 mm., but 1 Margharita  $\Im$  and 1  $\Im$  from Darjeeling reach 97 mm. Two Bhamo  $\Im \Im$  and the present Yunnan  $\Im$  measure 97 mm., and 1 Annam  $\Im$  99 mm., the remaining Annam  $\Im \Im$  recorded by Messrs. Robinson and Kloss would run from 92 to 98 mm. if the bird I measure as 99 is really the bird they quote as 97 mm. It thus would seem that a more eastern larger race is in the process of being evolved.

1  $\mathcal{S}$ , hills round Tengyueh, 6,000 ft., thickets by streams, August 1919. (Iris black-brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

## 81. Phoenicurus schisticeps (Gray).

Ruticilla schisticeps Gray, Cat. Mamm. B. Nepal, pp. 69, 153 (1846) (Nepal).

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Lichiang Range.

## 82. Phoenicurus frontalis sinae Hart.

Phoenicurus frontalis sinae Hartert, Bull. B.O.C. xxxviii. p. 78 (1918) (Kansu).

Although the colour of the forehead and throat of the  $\mathcal{J}$  is certainly paler, it is the  $\mathcal{Q}$  which is most distinct from *f. frontalis*.

8 3 3 ad., 6  $\Im$   $\Im$  ad., 1  $\Im$  jun., 1  $\Im$  juv., Lichiang Range, 12,000 ft., August-October 1918, pine forests; 1 3 ad., Tengyueh Valley, 5,300 ft., November 1919; 4 3 3 (1 sexed  $\Im$ ), Tengyueh District, 1919.

#### 83. Phoenicurus auroreus leucopterus Blyth.

Phoenicura loucoptera Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xii. 1. p. 962 (1843) (Malacca).

5 33 ad., 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., 3 young, Lichiang Range, 10,000—11,000 ft., thickets by streams, July and October 1918; 1 3 ad., Yangtze Valley, September 1918; 1 3 ad., T'ong Shán, October 1918; 2 33 ad., 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., hills N.W. of Tengyueh, 5,300—6,000 ft., thickets and meadows, October 1919; 2 33, 2  $\bigcirc$  ad., Tengyueh Valley, 5,300—5,500 ft., March and November 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

The breeding-place of this race was unknown, but it evidently breeds in N.W. Yunnan, though the birds wintering in Eastern India probably do not breed in Yunnan.

# 84. Phoenicurus hodgsoni (Moore).

Ruticilla hodgsoni Moore, P.Z.S. London, p. 26. pl. Aves lviii. (1854) (Nepal).

 $2 \Im \Im$  ad., Liehiang Range, 10,000—11,000 ft., thickets by streams, October 1918. (Iris black; bill dark brown; legs and feet black.)

## 85. Chaimarrornis fuliginosa fuliginosa (Vig.).

Phoenicura fuliginosa Vigors, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, i. p. 35 (1831) (Himalayas).

It is remarkable that in this species of the genus there should be extreme dimorphism in the sexes, while they are alike in *leucocephala* and almost so in *bicolor*.

4 33, hills round Tengyueh, 6,000 ft., April—September, 1919, thickets by streams; 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., Tengyueh Valley, April 1919, 5,500 ft.; 2 33, Shweli Valley, 7,000 ft., September 1919; 3 33 ad., 1  $\bigcirc$  nestling, Lichiang Range, 9,000 ft., by streams. May—June 1918. (Iris blackish blue; bill, legs, and feet black.)

# 86. Chaimarrornis leucocephala (Vig.).

Phoenicura leucocephala Vigors, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. London, i. p. 35 (1831) (Himalayas).

The sexing in this series is all wrong; out of 7 adults all labelled 3, 6 are 99 and only 1 3; the two immature birds are correctly sexed.

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , 4  $\mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Q}$  ad., 1  $\mathcal{J}$ , 1  $\mathcal{Q}$  juv., Lichiang Range, 9,000—10,000 ft., water courses, August and October 1918; 2  $\mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Q}$  ad., Shweli Valley, June 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.) 1  $\mathcal{J}$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

# 87. Tarsiger cyanurus (Pall.).

Motacilla cyanurus Pallas, Reise Prov. Russ. Reich. ii. p. 709 (1773) (Yenissei).

#### 88. Tarsiger chrysaeus Hodgs.

Tarsiger chrysaeus Hodgson, P.Z.S. London, p. 28 (1845) (Nepal).

The sexing here is erratic, a young  $\mathcal{J}$  being marked  $\mathcal{Q}$  and several  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  marked  $\mathcal{J}$ . 1  $\mathcal{J}$  ad., 1  $\mathcal{J}$  juv., 7  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$ , Lichiang Range, 12,000—13,000 ft., thickets, July—October 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill black, edges and lower mandible brownish yellow; legs and feet olive-yellow.) 1  $\mathcal{J}$  ad., 1  $\mathcal{Q}$  juv., Tengyueh District, 1919.

These birds agree perfectly with Sikkim specimens, but the large number of a series of 18 33 22 from Tai-pai-shan, Tsin-ling Mountains, are considerably smaller.

# 89. Tarsiger rufilatus practicus (Bangs and Phill.).

Ianthia practica Bangs and Phillips, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. lviii. p. 292 (1914) (Loukouchai).

Bangs and Phillips treat this form as a quite distinct species, but when a large series is compared the differences from r. rufilatus are very slight; the back in the  $\sigma$  is somewhat deeper blue and the rump is also darker, but the principal colour difference is that the shoulder patch is much darker blue. The  $\varphi\varphi$  are darker above, more deep olive-brown, less rufous; the tail also is much duller blue. A large series of 11  $\sigma\sigma$ , 18  $\varphi\varphi$  at Tring from the Tsin-Ling Mountains belong to r. practicus. This form can therefore only be considered a slightly differentiated subspecies of T. rufilatus.

2 33 ad., 2 33 juv., 9  $\bigcirc$   $\bigcirc$  ad., Lichiang Range, 9,000–14,000 ft., pine forest and thickets, August—October 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill black-brown; legs and feet dark brown.)

# 90. Dendrobiastes hyperythra hyperythra (Blyth).

Muscicapa hyperythra Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xi. p. 885 (1842).

1 3 ad., 1 ♀ ? juv., Tengyueh District, 1919.

# 91. Copsychus saularis saularis (Linn.).

Gracula saularis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. p. 109. no. 5 (Asia).

In the Cat. Birds, Brit. Mus., vol. vii. pp. 61-64, Dr. Sharpe unites all the forms of saularis under one head, but describes the named forms musicus and amoenus and the so-called hybrids, but the newest revisions of the species treat saularis, musicus, amoenus, ceylonensis, and amanensis, pagiensis, and zoenicus as subspecies of saularis.

4 33, 2 99, Tengyueh Valley, March—April 1919, 5,500 ft., bamboo thickets. (Iris black-brown; bill black; legs and feet brown-black.) 1 3, Tengyueh District, 1919.)

# 92. Oreicola ferrea haringtoni Hart.

Oreicola ferrea haringtoni Hartert, Vög. paläark. Faun. i. p. 711. no. 1,080 (1910) (Moupin, etc.).

 $\mathcal{J}$ , 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , 1  $\mathcal{J}$  ? juv., Lichiang Range, 10,000 ft., July—September 1918; 1  $\mathcal{J}$ ,  $\mathcal{J}$ , 2  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  ad., 1  $\mathcal{J}$  very young, Yangtze Valley, 9,000 ft., September 1918;  $\mathcal{J}$  very young, T'ong Shán, 9,000—10,000 ft., August 1918; 4  $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$ , Tengyueh Hills, June 1919, 6,000 ft.; 1  $\mathcal{J}$ , 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Tengyueh Valley, March and June 1919, 5,500 ft., open thickets. (Iris black-brown; bill, legs, and feet  $\eth$  black,  $\heartsuit$  dark brown.)  $2 \eth \eth$  ad.,  $1 \eth$  jun.,  $1 \eth$  juv.,  $4 \heartsuit \heartsuit$  ad.,  $1 \heartsuit$  juv., Tengyueh District, 1919.

# 93. Saxicola torquata przewalskii (Pleske).

Pratincola maura var. przewalskii Pleske, Wiss. Res. Przewalsky's Reisen Vögel, i. p. 46. pl. iv. ff. 1, 2, 3 (1889) (Kansu).

2 33, 1 ♀ ad., Lichiang Range.

# 94. Myiophoneus eugeniae Hume.

Myiophoneus eugeniae Hume, Stray Feath. i. p. 475 (1873) (Thayetmyo).

This bird appears to differ from M. temmincki only in lacking the white spots on the wing coverts and the concealed white on the rump and thighs. I should therefore have considered these two forms as subspecies, only they appear to occur together in the Karen Hills and Burmah. Hartert examined the type of M. tibetanus Mad, and finding it to be a young bird placed the name as a synonym under M. temmincki.

Thayer and Bangs record a series of adults (*Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool.* xl. p. 168, 1912) and young, and maintain its distinctness from *temmincki* owing to the absence of the concealed white of rump, etc. I therefore shrewdly suspect that *tibetanus* Mad. is nothing more than *eugeniae* Hume, but only actual comparison can confirm my suspicion.

1 3, 1 9, 1 fledgling, Lichiang Range, 10,000 ft., June—August 1918, cliffs; 1 9 (marked 3), Tengyueh Hills, July 1919. (Iris dark crimson; bill orange; culmen dark; legs and feet black.)

# 95. Monticola erythrogaster (Vig.).

Turdus erythrogaster Vigors, Proc. Comm. Soc. and Corr. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 171 (1831) (Himalaya).

 $1 \Leftrightarrow \text{juv.}$  (first plumage), T'ong Shán, 9,000—10,000 ft., August 1918;  $1 \Leftrightarrow \text{juv.}$  (first plumage), Shweli Valley, 8,000 ft., August 1919. (Iris blackbrown; bill, legs, and fect grey-brown.)

## 96. Monticola philippensis (P. L. S. Müll.).

Turdus philippensis P. L. S. Müller, Natursyst. Anhang, p. 142 (1776).

1 5, Lichiang Range, 11,000-12,000 ft., July 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill legs, and feet black.) 1 5, T'ong Shán, 9,000-10,000 ft., August 1918.

Hartert places the red-bellied forms as subspecies of M. solitarius, but as they appear in South and South-East China to breed in the same areas I prefer for the present to keep them as species, in which case La Touche's larger race must stand as M. philippensis magna, not as M. solitarius magna.

## 97. Monticola solitarius pandoo (Sykes).

Petrocincla pandoo Sykes, P.Z.S. Lond. p. 87 (1832) (Ghats, India).

2 33, Lang Bong Valley, 7,000 ft., May 1918; 1  $\bigcirc$  (marked 3), Tengyueh Valley, 5,300 ft., March 1919; 4 juv., Shweli Valley, 9,000 ft., June 1919; 1 juv., mountains north-west of Tengyuch, 6,000 ft., October 1919. (Iris dark brown to black; bill, legs, and feet black.)

#### 98. Turdus castaneus gouldi (Verr.).

Merula gouldi Verreaux, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, vi. Bull. p. 34 (1870) (Kansu).

2 33, 5  $\varphi\varphi$ , 5 pull. half grown to three-quarters, Liehiang Range, 10,000-11,000 ft., thickets and mixed forest, June 1918; 1 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., November 1919. (Iris brown; bill golden yellow; legs and feet yellowish brown.)

In the first plumage the  $\varphi$  has the ground-colour of undersurface yellower and the spots smaller.

# 99. Turdus ruficollis ruficollis Pall.

Turdus ruficollis Pallas, Reise Prov. Russ. Reichs. iii. p. 694 (1776) (Dauria).

1 ♂, Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., March 1919, thiekets. (Iris dark brown; bill dark brown, tip and lower mandible orange; legs and feet dark greyish brown.) 2 づう juv., Tengyueh District.

# 100. Turdus fuscatus Pall.

Turdus fuscatus Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso. Asiat. i. p. 451. pl. xii. (1827) (Dauria).

Dr. Sharpe and others identify Beehstein's *Turdus dubius* with this bird, but Hartert says it is too doubtful to accept with certainty. Beehstein antedates Pallas by thirty-two years.

2 33, 1 9, Tengyueh, March 1919; 1 3; 1 3, Liehiang Range, 1918; 1 3, Tengyueh District.

# 101. Turdus naumanni Temm.

Turdus naumanni Temminck, Mon. d'Orn. i. p. 170 (1820) (Oriental Europe).

1 3, Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., Mareh 1919, thiekets. (Iris dark brown; bill black-brown, basal half of lower mandible orange; legs and feet dark reddish brown.)

#### 102. Turdus obscurus Gm.

Turdus obscurus Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. p. 816 (1788).

 $3 \ \varphi \ (1 \ \text{marked } \mathcal{S})$ , Liehiang Range, 9,000 ft., Oetober 1918, thickets. (Iris and bill black-brown; legs and feet dull yellowish brown.)  $1 \ \varphi \ (\text{marked } \mathcal{S})$ , thickets round Tengyueh, 5,500 ft., November 1919;  $1 \ \varphi$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

## 103. Turdus dissimilis Blyth.

Turdus dissimilis Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xvi. p. 144. no. 12 (1847) (Lower Bengal, Himalayas).

Seebohm, in the *Cat. B. Brit. Mus.*, vol. v., footnote p. 265, rejects Blyth's name for this bird and adopts Cabanis's one, because Blyth associated with his  $\mathcal{J}$  the  $\mathcal{J}$  of *T. unicolor* as  $\mathcal{Q}$ . Seeing, however, that Blyth describes the  $\mathcal{J}$  of this bird first it is quite evident that his name must be retained.

2 33, 1  $\bigcirc$ , Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., March 1919, thickets. (Iris dark brown; bill orange-yellow; legs and feet dull yellowish brown.) 1  $\eth$  juv. 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., Shweli Valley, July 1919; 1  $\bigcirc$  juv., Liehiang Range, 10,000 ft., September 1918; 1  $\circlearrowright$ , Tengyueh District.

# 104. Turdus auritus Verr.

## Turdus auritus Verreaux, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, vi., Bull. p. 34 (1870) (Moupin).

Of three specimens sent by Forrest one only, unfortunately, is adult. All three are much more heavily spotted on the flanks and abdomen than the single  $\vec{\sigma}$  at Tring from the Tsin Ling Mountains.

1 ad., 2 juv., Lichiang Range, 12,000 ft., Angust-September 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill dull greyish brown; legs and feet pale greyish yellow.)

#### 105. Turdus mollissimus Blyth.

Turdus mollissimus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xi. p. 188 (1842) (Darjeeling).

1 , 3, 1 , 1 juv., Liehiang Range, 12,000 ft., August 1918, thickets. (Iris dark brown; bill dull greyish brown; legs and feet pale greyish yellow.)

## 106. Cochoa purpurea Hodgs.

Cochoa purpurea Hodgson, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, v. p. 359 (1836) (Nepal).

This appears to be the first record from Yunnan.

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , Lichiang Range, 9,000–10,000 ft., June 1918, mixed forest. (Iris brownish red; bill, legs, and feet black.)

## 107. Pomatorhinus ruficollis stridulus Swinh.

Pomatorhinus stridulus Swinhoe, Ibis, p. 265 (1861) (Peking Hills, Foochow).

The forms of P. ruficollis from the mainland are extremely puzzling, the difficulty being much increased by the great individual as well as local variation. I am much inclined to consider all the continental named forms, with the exception of r. bakeri, as identical, but the series at Tring of ruficollis ruficollis appears to differ from Chinese and Shan States birds by having the rectrices of the same uniform rufous colouring as the back, whereas in r. styani, r. stridulus, and r. reconditus, the largest proportion of the very large series I have examined has the tail more olive than the back, and in birds where the upperside is entirely rufous the rufous colouring both of back and tail is much darker than in Indian birds. The colour of the bill is not constant and therefore is a character by no means so decisive as Messrs. Bangs and Phillips make out when describing their ruficollis reconditus. In r. styani and r. stridulus in many specimens the whole eulmen is black, but in others only the basal half of the eulmen is dark. In r. ruficollis the culmen is more uniform, two-thirds to three-quarters being always dark, but in the Yunnan series before me the bill varies from an entirely yellow eulmen with a dark basal spot to a bill with two-thirds of the culmen dark.

At first sight an extreme form of *stridulus* with the back, rump, and tail deep maroon-rufous appears to be very different from typical forms of *styani* with the back and tail olive, or olive tinged with rufous, but every intergradation occurs, so that the two names must be considered as nothing but synonyms. Hartert (*Vog. paläarkt. Faun.*, pt. i. pp. 639, 640) already draws attention to the existence of intermediate specimens, both in Sikkim and China, between *r. ruficollis* and *r. styani*; but, as I mentioned, there appears to be a preponderance in Sikkim of birds distinct from Chinese examples, and therefore I cannot for the present unite them. I have examined about 100 Chinese and Yunnanese

examples, including three nestlings, and I cannot find any difference between Chinese and Yunnan individuals except that I have never seen a Yunnan specimen with the culmen entirely black as in many Chinese examples, and I have never seen any Chinese specimens with the culmen with so little dark eolouring as in extreme Yunnan individuals. As, however, the Yunnan examples with the greatest extent of yellow on the culmen are from June and July, and the one with least yellow is from October, it is more than likely that the bill differences are seasonal. I therefore consider that at present we can only accept five races of P. ruficollis, viz. :

P. ruficollis ruficollis Hodgs., Himalayas, Assam, etc.

P. ruficollis stridulus Swinh., China.

P. ruficollis bakeri Har., Burmah, Shan States, etc.

P. ruficollis nigrostellatus Swinh., Hainan.

P. ruficollis musicus Swinh., Formosa.

In the nine specimens sent by Forrest the breast varies from olive-grey with whitish edges to the feathers to white with olive-brown streaks in the centre of feathers, and to olive-rufous with broad white margins to the feathers.

2 33, 2  $\Im$  (1 marked 3), Lichiang Range, 9,000 ft., June—September 1918, scrub and thickets. (Iris brown; bill grey-brown; legs and feet dull grey.) 3 33, 2  $\Im$  (1 3 marked  $\Im$ ), hills round Tengyuch, 6,000 ft., March—October 1919.

# 108. Pomatorhinus macclellandi odicus Bangs and Phill.

Pomatorhinus macclellandi odicus Bangs and Phillips, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. lviii. p. 286 (1914) (Mengtsze).

6 33 (3 marked  $\varphi \varphi$ ), 4  $\varphi \varphi$  (3 marked 33) (length of wing, 33 91-95 mm.,  $\varphi \varphi$  85-88 mm.), Lichiang Range, 9,000-11,000 ft., thickets and pine forests, May-July 1908. (Iris clear pale yellow; bill brownish grey; legs and feet greyish brown.) 1  $\varphi$ , Tengyueh, May 1919.

# 109. Pomatorhinus erythrogenys imberbis Salvad.

Pomatorhinus imberbis Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Genov. (2), vii. p. 410 (1889) (Yado Karen Hills).

Collingwood Ingram quotes a specimen from Momien (Anderson) as *e. ferru*gilatus, but the two fledglings sent by Forrest are in my opinion undoubtedly *e. imberbis*, and Anderson's will also be this form.

1 fledgling, Liehiang Range, 9,000—11,000 ft., July 1918; 1 fledgling, Tengyueh, June 1919. (Iris dull white; bill grey-brown; legs and feet light grey.)

# 110. Ianthocincla subunicolor griseata subsp. nov.

Differs from s. subunicolor by its more slaty-grey head and less rufous more olive upperside and tail, and especially in the partially disintegrated outer webs of the primaries being much brighter and darker yellow. Below, the throat and breast are darker and sharply defined from the rest of the lower surface, while in s. subunicolor the paler abdomen gradually merges into the breast. Under tail eoverts more olive.

 $3 \heartsuit \heartsuit (2 \text{ marked } \mathcal{J})$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 ft., August (type), November 1919. (Iris brown ; bill, legs, and feet black-brown.)  $1 \mathcal{J}, 1 \heartsuit, 1 \heartsuit$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

# 111. Ianthocincla affinis oustaleti Hartert.

Ianthocinela affinis oustaleti Hartert, Vög. paläarkt. Faun. vol. i. p. 633. no. 970 (1909) (Tsékou).

The nine birds sent by Forrest agree perfectly with the type at Tring.

5  $\overrightarrow{o}$ , 1  $\bigcirc$ , Lichiang Range, 10,000—13,000 ft., May—September 1918, pine forests; 3  $\overrightarrow{o}$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000 ft., May—July 1919. (Length of wing,  $\overrightarrow{o}$  100–109 mm.;  $\bigcirc$  95 mm. Iris dull grey or greyish white ( $\bigcirc$  dull brown); bill black-brown; legs and feet brown.)

# 112. Ianthocincla ellioti ellioti (Verr.).

Trachalopteron ellioti Verreaux, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, vi., Bull. p. 36 (1870) (Mountains of Chinese Thibet).

I cannot find any difference between the birds sent by Forrest and typical e. ellioti, though they ought to be e. honoripeta Hart., but they certainly do not agree with his description and do agree with e. ellioti.

12  $\eth \eth$ , T'ong Shán, 10,000 ft., September 1918; 4  $\eth \eth$ , 3  $\bigcirc \bigcirc$ , 1 fledgling, Liehiang Range, 10,000—12,000 ft., May—July 1918, thickets and pine forests. (Length of wing,  $\eth$  97–100 mm.;  $\bigcirc$  87–92 mm. Iris dull white; bill black; legs and feet light brown.)

Colonel Rippon (Bull. B.O.C. xix. p. 32, 1906) describes Trochalopterou gunnanense as differing from ellioti in being everywhere darker and greyer. This would be the same difference as between ellioti ellioti and ellioti bonvaloti Oust. = ellioti honoripeta Hart. It is possible that ellioti ellioti is the breeding race and that the darker greyer honoripeta comes to Yunnan on migration.

## 113. Ianthocincla lanceolata bonvaloti (Oust.).

Babox lanceolatus bonvaloti Oustalet, Ann. Scie. Nat. (7), xii. p. 274 (B. bonvaloti, p. 273) (1892) (So, Thibet errore ! Recte Tara, Thibet).

Oustalet's type is much worn, but is a specimen similar to  $\mathcal{J}$  No. 2 (W.R.) of Forrest's series, viz. a bird in its second year with the head and cheeks very dark and the breast stripes very broad. Dr. Sharpe's character for his *B. yunnanensis*, that the moustachial line is chestnut instead of black, is not constant, two of Forrest's having black moustachial lines, while five have them chestnut. In fact, the Yunnan race of *lanceolatus* is a very doubtfully distinct form. I, however, must keep it separate because its identity with or difference from *lanceolatus lanceolatus* ean only be finally decided by the comparison of freshly moulted S.W. Chinese specimens with equally fresh Yunnan birds; personally I consider them identical, but Forrest's name has priority over Sharpe's.

 $4 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ , 1  $\bigcirc$ , Lichiang Range, 9,000—10,000 ft., May—September 1918, scrub and pine forest; 1  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ , Tengyueh, May 1919; 1  $\bigcirc$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., December 1919. (Iris pale yellow; bill olive-black; legs and feet dull grey.) 2, Tengyueh District, 1919.

## 114. Ianthocincla ocellata similis subsp. nov.

 $\mathcal{J}$  nearest to T. o. artemisiae in head and throat, but at once distinguished by the feathers of the breast and foreneck having large black markings as in

I. o. ocellata, whereas in o. artemisiae they have narrow subterminal bands. Differs from o. artemisiae  $\mathcal{J}$  in the black of the throat being wider and also extending on to the breast, apparently coalescing with the larger upper chest spots. Ear coverts and superciliary line as in  $\mathcal{J}$  artemisiae, buffish grey or brownish grey. Differs from both o. ocellata and o. artemisiae in the buff of the breast and abdomen being darker and uniform, whereas in the two named forms the breast and centre of abdomen are paler and sharply contrasted with the flanks. It is also smaller than the two known forms.

Length of wing : J o. artemisiae, 133 mm.

,, ,, ,, ♂ o. ocellata, 129 mm. ,, ,, ,, ♂ o. similis, 125 mm.

1 ♂ (marked ♀), Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., September 1919.

#### 115. Ianthocincla maxima (Verr.).

Pterorhinus maximus Verreaux, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, vi., Bull. p. 36. pl. 3. f. 1 (1870) (Mountains of Thibet).

2 33, 3  $\bigcirc \bigcirc$  (1  $\bigcirc$  marked 3), Liehiang Range, 11,000—13,000 ft., July— September 1918, cliffs in ravines. (Iris dull grey; bill grey-brown; legs and feet pale yellow.)

# 116. Ianthocincla forresti sp. nov.

This extraordinary species combines the characters of several others. It has the ear coverts and checks of *melanostigma*, the breast markings of *erythrocephala erythrolaema*, and the head of *nigrimentum*.

Ad. above head similar to *nigrimentum*, but less grey feathers edged with more vinaceous, supercalium broadly brown-grey, not silver-grey, behind. Interseapulium much less heavily spotted than in *nigrimentum*, but the two paratypes show hardly any at all; back less rufous, more olive, than in *nigrimentum*; ear coverts grey tinged with vinaceous as in *melanostigma*, but feathers much less distinctly dark centred; feathers of ear coverts long and narrow as in *melanostigma*; chin black as in *nigrimentum*; breast and abdomen dark vinaceous chestnut, whole centre of feathers black as in *erythrolaema* and *e. woodi*, **not** edged with black as in *nigrimentum*.

Forrest sent three specimens all sexed  $\mathcal{Q}$ , length of wing 100, 108, 108, so there appear to be  $1 \mathcal{Q}$ ? and  $2 \mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$ . The  $\mathcal{Q}$ ? has the least black markings on the interscapulium and the primary eoverts greenish ehestnut, not bright rufous ehestnut.

2  $\mathcal{GG}$ ,  $\mathcal{Q}$  ?, Shweli-Sałwin Divide, 9,000 ft., May—September 1919, thickets. (Iris clear yellow (brown !); bill, legs, and feet dark brown.) 1  $\mathcal{G}$ , Tengyuch District. (Type, Shweli-Salvin divide, v. 1919.)

# 117. Ianthocincla chinensis (Scop.).

Lanius chinensis Scopoli, Del. Flor. and Faun. Insubr. ii. p. 86 (1786) (China).

1 Q, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000 ft., August 1919. (Iris dull crimson; bill, legs, and feet black.)

#### 118. Ianthocincla sannio (Swinh.).

#### Garrulax sannio Swinhoe, Ibis, p. 403 (1867) (Amoy).

1 3, 2  $\Im$  Q, Liehiang Range, 8,000—10,000 ft., mixed and pine forests, June 1918; 2 3 3, 1  $\Im$ , Yangtze Valley, 6,000—8,000 ft., September 1918; 2 3 3, 2  $\Im$  Q, Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., March 1919; 1 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., July 1919. (Iris pale yellow; bill black; legs and feet dark brown.)

# 119. Leiothrix luteus yunnanensis subsp. nov.

In his  $V \ddot{o}gcl$  der paläarktischen Fauna Hartert acknowledges two races of Leiothrix luteus, and gives as the distinction l. luteus inner primaries with orangered bases, l. calipygus primaries without orange-red bases. This is not quite consonant with the series now at Tring, but l. luteus has the basal one-third of outer web beyond the primary coverts brilliant erimson from the fourth primary inwards, while l. calipygus has it orange. The character of the interruption of the red or orange in the outer web of the inner primaries is somewhat variable. In l. calipygus of the ten specimens at Tring three have it interrupted on the 8th and 9th, two on the 8th only, and five not interrupted at all. In l. luteus of the five specimens at Tring none have it interrupted. The new form differs from l. calipygus in its larger size, more sharply defined yellowish head, and in the fact that out of eight specimens six have the red or yellow on the 7th, 8th, and 9th primaries broadly interrupted, while the whole eight have this colour on the first secondary interrupted or entirely absent, while in the other two subspecies it is never broken or it is entirely black.

Length of wing : l. calipygus, 365-71 mm.; 963 mm.

,, ,, ,, *l. yunnanensis*, ♂ 72-76 mm.; ♀ 66 mm.

The black base to the bill is seasonal, being a winter character.

6 33, 2  $\Im$  2, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000—10,000 ft., May and November 1919. (Fris brown; bill orange-red summer, scarlet with black base winter; legs and feet dark brown.) (Type 3, May 1919.)

A specimen from Bhamo has the wing 65 mm. and the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th primaries broadly interrupted. A series to compare is a great desideratum.

#### 120. Moupinia poecilotis sordidior subsp. nov.

Differs from M. p. poecilotis in the checks being much greyer, less rufous; in the top of the head, occiput, back, and rump being dark olive-brown, not rufous brown; and in the sides of breast being greyish, less rufous.

Of the five specimens marked  $\Im \Im$ , one has a wing measurement of 47 mm., the rest like the seven marked  $\Im \Im$ , and two without data vary from 52 to 54 mm. Thus only one  $\Im$  was obtained, all the remaining thirteen are  $\Im \Im$ .

13 33, 1 2, Lichiang Range, 10,000—12,000 ft., July—October 1918, thickets. (Iris, bill, legs, and feet dark brown.) Type No. 225.

# 121. Schoeniparus genestieri (Oust.).

Alcippe genestieri Oustalet, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, iii. p. 210 (1897) (Tsékou).

1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, T'ong-Shán, 9,000—10,000 ft., August 1918; 1 ♂, Yangtze Valley, 7,000 ft., September 1918; 1 ♂, 1 juv., Lichiang Range, 10,000 ft., June 1918,

pine forests; 2 33, 1 juv., hills round Tengyuch, 6,000 ft., April and June 1919. (Iris and bill dark brown; legs and feet pale brown.) 1, Tengyuch District, 1919.

Schoeniparus intermedius Ripp. from the Shan States must sink as a synonym of *S. genestieri*. Rippon compares it with *S. mandelii*, there having apparently been no specimens of genestieri at that time in the British Museum.

# 122. Pseudominla eastaneceps (Hodgs.).

Minla castaneceps Hodgson, Ind. Rev. p. 33 (1838) (Nepal).

3 33, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., December 1919, mixed forest. (Iris brown; bill brown, lower mandible very pale brown; legs and feet olive.) 2 33, 2  $\Im$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

This is new to the Chinese fauna.

#### 123. Proparus ruficapillus sordidior Ripp.

Proparus sordidior Rippon, Bull. B.O.C. xiii. p. 60 (1903) (Gyi-dzin-shán, W. Yunnan).

3 3 3 3 5, T'ong-Shán, 9,000—10,000 ft., August 1918, thiekets ; 2 3 3, Yangtze Valley, 7,000—8,000 ft., September 1918 ; 1  $_3$ , hills round Tengyueh, 7,000 ft., October 1919. (Iris dark brown ; bill black-brown, lower mandible yellow-brown ; legs and feet dark olive-brown.) 1  $_3$ , 2  $\bigcirc$   $\bigcirc$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

#### 124. Proparus vinipectus bieti Oust.

Alcippe (Proparus) bieti Oustalet, Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 7. xii. pp. 283. 304. pl. ix. f. 2 (1892) (Ta-tsien-lou).

Of Forrest's series of 15, 11 are marked  $\mathcal{J}$  and 4  $\mathcal{Q}$ ; of the 11 marked  $\mathcal{J}$ 3 show a wing measurement of 54-55, and are clearly  $\mathcal{Q}$ .

8 33, 7  $\Im$ , Lichiang Range, 10,000—12,000 ft., May—October 1918, pine forests. (Iris and bill dark brown; legs and feet dull brown.) 2 33, Tengyueh Distriet, 1919.

#### 125. Proparus swinhoei Verr.

Proparus swinhoei Verreaux, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, vi., Bull. p. 38 (1870) (Thibet).

2 33, 3 99, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000—8,000 ft., December 1919, mixed forests. (Iris brown; bill greenish brown; legs and feet dull orange.) 1 3, Tengyueh District.

# 126. Brachypteryx cruralis Blyth.

Brachypteryx cruralis Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xvi. p. 136 (1847) (Nepal).

Collingwood Ingram includes—form of the species—this teste Oustalet ex. coll. Prince Henri d'Orléans; while Bangs and Phillips identify a single specimen from Mongtse as *C. sinensis* Ripp. The six adults and one young sent by Forrest are undoubtedly *cruralis cruralis*.

5 33 ad., 1 3 juv., Lichiang Range, 11,000–12,000 ft., June–August 1918; 1 3 ad., Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., June 1919, rocky ravines and cliffs. (Iris black-brown; bill, legs, and feet dark brown.) 1  $\bigcirc$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

# 127. Lioptila desgodinsi (Dav. and Oust.).

Sibia desgodinsi David and Oustalet, Bull. Soc. Philom. Paris (7), i. p. 139 (1877) (Yer-ka-lo).

4 JJ, 3 QQ, Liehiang Range, 8,500—11,000 ft., May—June 1918, pine forests. (Iris dark brown ; bill, legs, and feet black.)

Messrs. Robinson and Kloss, in their article on the "Birds of S. Annam and Cochin China," enumerate the  $6 \ \Im \ \Im, 6 \ \Im \ \Im$ , they obtained as *Malacias desgodinsi*. While comparing the above Yunnan series I looked at the  $\Im \ \Im \ I$ had received from Messrs. Robinson and Kloss, and find the Annam bird to be quite distinct. I herewith describe it as—

# [Lioptila robinsoni sp. nov.

Differs from *L. desgodinsi* in its smaller size, pure slate-grey back, and in the ear eoverts being vinaeeous einnamon-brown with broad white shaft stripes **not** uniform brown-black as in *desgodinsi*.

Length of wing: desgodinsi, ♂ 100-102 mm.; ♀ 93-95 mm.

,, ,, robinsoni, ♂ 89–90 mm.; ♀ 83–89 mm.

Type & 224, Dalat, S. Annam, 4. iv. 1918. C. Boden Kloss leg., in Tring Museum.]

## 128. Lioptila pulchella coeruleotineta subsp. nov.

Differs from *P. pulchella* in head and back being more blue-grey, in the primaries being almost black edged with brighter blue, and in the eentral rectrices being olivaceous amber-brown, the black subterminal area being much smaller, and the grey terminal area somewhat broader. Below there is an almost eomplete absence of any brown tint and the grey is purer, the abdomen showing a faint vinaeeous tint in one specimen, while the grey ends to the reetrices have no brown tint whatever.

 $2 \Im \Im, 2 \Im \Im (1 \Im \text{marked } \Im)$ . Length of wing:  $\Im \Im 100-104 \text{ mm.}; \Im \Im 3-94 \text{ mm.}$ Shweli-Salwin Divide, 6,000—7,000 ft., May 1919 (type), thickets and forests. (Iris dark brown; bill black; legs and feet blackish grey.)  $1 \Im, 3 \Im \Im$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

#### 129. Actinodura egertoni egertoni Gould.

# Actinodura egertoni Gould, P.Z.S. Lond. iv. p. 18 (1836) (Nepal).

 $2 \stackrel{\circ}{\supset} \stackrel{\circ}{\supset}, 1 \stackrel{\circ}{\subsetneq}$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000—9,000 ft., May and November 1919, thickets. (Iris light yellow (black-brown ?); bill lead brown; legs and feet dark brown.)  $2 \stackrel{\circ}{\supset} \stackrel{\circ}{\supset}, 1 \stackrel{\circ}{\subsetneq}$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

These birds are undoubtedly typical *egetoni*, and not *ramsayi*, a form of which is enumerated by Bangs and Phillips.

#### 130. Ixops poliotis saturation subsp. nov.

Differs from P. poliotis in the lanceolate feathers of the head having distinct silver-grey margins, the feathers themselves being blackish slate colour, not brown-black; the back is less olive, more rufous, and the feathers are edged

with rusty yellow; the undersurface has the feathers much deeper chestnut rufous, distinctly edged with rusty yellow; ear coverts more silvery grey.

2 33 (1 marked  $\mathcal{Q}$ ), Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000 ft., May and July 1919, thickets. (Iris, bill, legs, and feet brown.) 2 33, 2  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

Type 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, May 1919.

#### 131. Stachyridopsis ruficeps bhamoensis Har.

Stachyridopsis bhamoensis Harington, Ann. and Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), ii. p. 245 (1908) (Bhamo).

2 33, 1  $\bigcirc$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., June and December 1919. (Iris brown; bill dark brown; legs and feet olive-brown.) 2 33, 2  $\bigcirc$ , 7 rengyueh Distriet, 1919.

#### 132. Minla ignotinca Hodgs.

Minla ignotinca Hodgson, Ind. Rev. p. 33 (1838) (Nepal).

As the name *ignotinca* was only altered to *ignotinctus* in 1841, *ignotinca* must stand.

2 33, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000–8,000 ft., May–July 1919, scrub. (Iris and bill dark brown; legs and feet pale brown.) 1, Lichiang Range, 1918; 3 33, 3  $\Im$ , 3  $\Im$ , 7, 9  $\Im$ , Tengyueh District.

Minla jerdoni Verr., from China, was differentiated on the ill-defined paleolive flammulation on the sides of neek, breast, and flanks. Now in the Tring Museum there are several from Sikkim showing this flammulation quite as strongly, if not more strongly, than in typical jerdoni. I therefore consider that jerdoni Verr. sinks as a synonym of *ignotinca* Hodgs. The brighter yellow of the breast mentioned by Bangs and Phillips is also untenable in face of large series of Indian birds.

The  $\mathcal{Q}$  of *ignotinca* has the outer edges of the primaries white or pale lemon yellow, not erimson as in the  $\mathcal{J}$ , and the edges and tips of the rectrices very pale pink.

# 133. Siva cyanuroptera wingatei Grant.

Siva wingatei Ogilvie Grant, Bull. B.O.C. x. p. 38 (1900) (Yunnan City).

Siva cyanuroptera Hodgs. falls into six well-separable subspecies, and when we get more material from Eastern Yunnan a seventh form will probably prove separable.

The key to the forms is as follows:

 Ends of secondaries bordered with white.
 S. cyanuroptera cyanuroptera : Assam and Himalayas. Ends of secondaries not bordered with white.
 Head distinctly striped, breast grey.
 S. c. wingatei : Bhamo District and West Yunnan.
 Head distinctly striped, breast white.

S. c. sordida : Tenasserim. Head not distinctly striped. 3. Head brownish, breast grey.
S. c. subsp. ?: Mee-chow, E. Yunnan ?.
Head bluish, breast white.
S. c. oatesi : S.E. Burmah and Shan States.
Head uniform brown. 4.
Primaries uniform black-brown.
S. c. sordidior : Perak, Malay Peninsula.
Primaries edged with white.
S. c. orientalis : Annam and Cochin China.

The birds from the Bhamo District are indistinguishable from typical West Yunnan S. c. wingatei.

S. c. sordida must be excessively rare, as the only specimen in the British Museum in 1914 was Hume's type from Tenasserim, and we have none at Tring.

1  $\mathcal{J}$  (marked  $\mathcal{Q}$ ),  $2 \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Q}$  (1 marked  $\mathcal{J}$ ), hills round Tengyueh, 6,000—7,000 ft., June and November, 1919; 3  $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$ , 2  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  (marked  $\mathcal{J}$ ), Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000 ft., May 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill dark olive; legs and feet pale olive.) 1  $\mathcal{J}$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

(Length of wing : 33 65-66 mm. ; 99 62-63 mm.)

### 134. Siva strigula yunnanensis subsp. nov.

All forms of *strigula* differ much between fresh and worn plumage. In fresh plumage the back, rump, and upper tail eoverts are very strongly marked with olive-yellow; while when worn these parts are dark grey only slightly tinged with olive. The various subspecies fall into two sections, S. s. strigula, with black tail, only the base of inner web of the two eentral tail feathers being dull deep chestnut, and S. s. castancicauda and the remaining subspecies with five-sevenths of the inner web and four-sevenths of inner half of outer web chestnut.

S. s. yunnanensis differs from s. malayana in the head being much brighter olive orange-yellow, sharply defined from the colour of the back and mantle even in worn birds, in having a broad whitish band behind the eye, also back deeper olive in worn birds, less schistaceous grey. From s. castaneicauda it differs in being less golden olivaceous above.

Length of wing : 10 3369-71 mm. ;  $6 \Leftrightarrow 65-68$  mm. (4  $\Leftrightarrow 9$  and 4 33 sexed wrongly on labels.)

8  $\Im \Im$ ,  $4 \heartsuit \heartsuit$ , Lichiang Range, 10,000—11,000 ft., June, July 1918, mixed and pine forest; 1  $\Im$  (marked  $\heartsuit$ ), T'ong Shán, 9,000 ft., September 1918;  $2 \heartsuit \heartsuit$  (1  $\heartsuit$  marked  $\Im$ ), Tengyueh Hills, June 1919; 1  $\Im$  (marked  $\heartsuit$ ), Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., May 1919. (Iris brown; bill, legs, and feet grey.)  $2 \heartsuit \heartsuit$ , Tengyueh District.

Type 5, Lichiang Range, July 1919.

# [Siva strigula omissa subsp. nov.

The differences between the Perak form and *s. malayana* Hart. have been overlooked. *S. s. omissa* differs in being much brighter yellow below and in having the head more sharply distinguished from the mantle and back, being

much brighter olivaceous orange-yellow; from s. yunnanensis it differs in being smaller and greyer above.

Length of wing : 367 mm.; 9960-63 mm.

Habitat : Perak. Type Q, Gunong Kerbau, Perak, 5,000 ft., March 1913 —Tring Museum.]

### 135. Pteruthius rufiventer Blyth.

Pteruthius rufiventer Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xi. p. 183. no. 25 (1842) (Darjeeling) Q.

1 Q, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., December 1919, forests. (Iris greyish purple; bill grey-black; legs and feet light brown.)

# 136. Pteruthius xanthochloris pallidus (David).

Allotrius xanthochloris var. pallidus Armand David, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, vii., Bull. p. 14 (1871) (Frontiers of Kookonon).

1 ♂, Lichiang Range, October 1918; 1 ♀, T'ong Shán, 9,000 ft., pine forests, October 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill dull black; legs and feet grey.)

# 137. Pteruthius melanotis subsp. ?

Bangs and Phillips record M. melanotis from Yunnan, but the single specimen sent by Forrest differs both from that and from M. tahanensis Hart.

It is sexed  $\mathcal{Q}$ , and has the bars on wing coverts rufous brown as in the  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  of both subspecies of *Pt. melanotis*. It differs, however, from the  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  of both forms in having the entire throat and chin rufous as in  $\mathcal{J}$  *M. tahanensis*, whereas the  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  of both races have only the sides of the throat and chin rufous; the band below the ear coverts is brownish yellow, not olive-yellow or clear yellow as in the two other races respectively. The outermost pair of rectrices are pure white as in *M. melanotis*, whereas in *M. tahanensis* the basal third is smoky grey.

1 ♀ ?, Shweli-Salwin Divide, December 1919; 1 ♀ ?, Tengyueh District, 1919.

# 138. Pteruthius aeralatus ricketti O. Grant.

Pteruthius ricketti Ogilvie Grant, Bull. B.O.C. xiv. p. 92 (1904) (S. China, etc.).

Both Ingram and Bangs record Pl. *aeralatus aeralatus* from Yunnan. The former only quoted Anderson and had no specimens to compare, but Outram Bangs had a  $\mathcal{J}$ , and therefore eannot have compared it with true *aeralatus*.

3 3 3 7, Yangtze Valley, 9,000 ft., September 1918; 1 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 5,000 ft., December 1919, mixed forest and pine forest. (Iris black; bill purplish black; legs and feet light brown.)

## 139. Suya crinigera yunnanensis Har.

Suya crinigera yunnanensis Harington, Bull. B.O.C. xxxi. p. 110 (1913) (Yunnan).

The three fully localised specimens sent by Forrest are in such awful condition that nothing can be done with them as regards determining the status of the so-called seasonal forms. In *C. crinigera* it is said that the winter plumage is above fulvous brown with black streaks; while the summer plumage is blackbrown, with only slightly paler edges to the feathers. Now the three birds here enumerated consist of two birds in striped plumage and one in the almost unstriped dark plumage. One in striped plumage is dated May, second one September, while the unstriped bird is dated June.

1  $\bigcirc$  (marked  $\eth$ ), Tali Valley, 6,500 ft., May 1918; 1  $\bigcirc$  (marked  $\eth$ ), Liehiang Range, September 1918; 1  $\circlearrowright$ , Tengyueh, June 1919. (Iris brown; bill dark brown above; legs and feet pale brown (birds in striped plumage.) 5, Tengyueh District.

The five birds without labels from the Tengyueh District are in much better plumage, and all agree in being unstriped.

# 140. Suya superciliaris Anderson.

Suya superciliaris Anderson, Zool. Res. Two Exp. Western Yunnan, p. 642. pl. li. f. 1 (1878) (Momien).

2 33, Tengyueh, June 1919.

#### 141. Yuhina gularis griseotincta subsp. nov.

Differs from Y. g. yangpiensis Sharpe in the erown of head being greyer, less brown in the back, and rump being darker, more greyish, less reddish olive, and in the throat and upper breast being paler, less rufous.

1 3, 1  $\bigcirc$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000—11,000 ft., June 1919, thickets. (Iris and bill dark brown; legs and feet pale brown.) 2 33, 1  $\bigcirc$ , Tengyueh District, 1919. Type 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide.

#### 142. Yuhina flavicollis rouxi (Oust.).

Ixulus rouxi Oustalet, Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat. Paris, vol. ii. p. 186 (1896) (Ly-Sien-Kiang, Yunnan).

4 33, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., June 1919, dry thickets. (Iris and bill dark brown ; legs and feet pale brown.) 2 33, Tengyueh District, 1919.

One of the last  $2 \sigma \sigma$  is in very fresh plumage and the breast is tinged somewhat with yellow. When a good series of fresh-plumaged examples from Yunnan, Burmah, and Assam are compared, it will probably turn out that *f. rouxi* and *f. harterti* are the same.

# 143. Yuhina diademata ampelina (Ripp.).

Yuhina ampelina Rippon, Bull. B.O.C. xi. p. 12 (1900) (Warar Busu, 6,000 ft., Bhamo).

1  $\bigcirc$  juv., Tengyueh, August 1919; 5  $\bigcirc$   $\bigcirc$ , 9  $\bigcirc$   $\bigcirc$  (3 marked  $\bigcirc$ ), Liehiang Range, 9,000—12,000 ft., pine forests, May 1918. (Iris black-brown; bill, legs, and feet yellowish brown.) 2  $\bigcirc$   $\bigcirc$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

Ingram records diademata diademata as reported by Oustalet from Tsekou and by Wingate from East Yunnan, but these are all, I am certain, ampelina.

# 144. Yuhina occipitalis obscurior subsp. nov.

Differs from *o. occipitalis* in being darker, more ashy, above; feathers of erown purer ash grey, not brownish; back and rump darker and more olive; hind neck greyer, less rufous; tail much darker, more blackish; below the breast is more vinous, less einnamon.

The sexing was also not correct in this species.

10 33, 6  $\varphi \varphi$ , Liehiang Range, 11,000—12,000 ft., May—July 1918; 3  $\varphi \varphi$ , Tengyueh Distriet, 1919, pine forests. (Iris dark brown; bill reddish brown; legs and feet pale brown.) (Wing, 33 64-67 mm.;  $\varphi \varphi$  61-63 mm.) Type 3, Liehiang.

#### 145. Cisticola cisticola tintinnabulans (Swinh.).

Calamanthella tintinnabulans Swinhoe, Journ. As. Soc. N. China Branch, ii. (1859) (Amoy, etc.).

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , Tali Valley, 6,500 ft., May 1918 ; 1  $\mathcal{J}$ , no data ; 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Albino Hills round Tengyueh, 6,000 ft., June 1919, cornfields and scrub. (Iris dark brown ; bill black-brown ; legs and feet pale brown.) 1 adult, 2 young, Tengyueh District.

#### 146. Alcippe nipalensis yunnanensis Har.

Alcippe fratercula yunnanensis Harington, Bull. B.O.C. xxxiii. p. 63 (1913) (Gyi-dzin-shán, Yunnan).

These birds are more rufous on the breast than Colonel Rippon's Talifu specimens, but in n. fratercula we find light- and dark-breasted birds also. The large size at once separates it from the latter.

3 33, hills west of Tengyueh, 6,000 ft., April 1919; 1 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., June 1919; 1, Lichiang Range, 1918, thickets by streams. (Iris reddish brown; bill blackish grey; legs and feet grey-brown.)

Bangs and Phillips enumerate eleven specimens from Mengtze under the name of *A. nipalensis hueti* (Dav.), but the probability is that they are really *A. n. yunnanensis.* 

#### 147. Franklinia gracilis (Frankl.).

Prinia gracilis Franklin, Proc. Comm. Sc. and Corr. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 119 (1831) (Valley of Ganges, etc.).

1 ♂, Lichiang Range, 1918; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tengyueh Valley, 5,300 ft., August 1919. (Iris pale orange; bill black-brown; legs and feet brown.)

In the *Catalogue of Birds* Dr. Sharpe unites *Franklinia* with *Cisticola*. In the *Handlist*, however, he follows Oates (cf. *Faun. Brit. Ind. Birds*, vol. i. pp. 370, 371), and keeps the two genera separate.

Oates's characters are as follows :

*Cisticola.*—Bill pointed; first primary less than half the length of second; wing longer, more pointed.

Franklinia.—Bill blunt; first primary more than half the length of the second; wing shorter, more rounded.

I much doubt, if all the numerous African *Cisticolas* were compared, whether these characters would hold good; but this examination would occupy a considerable time, and would delay this article much too long.

Franklinia and Cisticola have twelve tail feathers, whereas Prinia has only ten.

## 148. Prinia inornata exter Thay, and Bangs.

Prinia inornata exter Thayer and Bangs, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. xl. p. 182. pl. v. ff. 4-5 (1912) (W. Szechuan).

1  $\mathcal{J}, 2 \heartsuit \Diamond$ , Lichiang Range, 1918; 3  $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}, 3 \heartsuit \Diamond$ , 3  $\wp \heartsuit$ , juv., hills around and Valley of Tengyueh, 5,000—6,000 ft., March—October 1919, thickets. (Iris brown; bill greyish black-brown; legs and feet brown.) 7 ?, Tengyueh District.

Some of these specimens do not appear to be darker than *extensicaudata*, although Bangs and Phillips refer all their Mengtze series to *in. exter.* Thay. and Bangs.

#### 149. Megalurus palustris Horsf.

Megalurus palustris Horsfield, Trans. Linn. Soc. Lond. xiii. p. 159 (1822).

1  $\bigcirc$ , Tengyueh Plain, 5,400 ft., June 1919, ricefields. (Iris dark brown; bill black-brown, under mandible lead grey; legs and feet pale brown.)

#### 150. Phyllergates eoronatus (Jerd. and Blyth).

Orthotomus coronatus Jerdon and Blyth, P.Z.S. Lond. p. 200 (1861) (Darjeeling).

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , Tengyuch Valley, 5,500 ft., October 1919, thickets. (Iris dark brown; bill brown, lower mandible pale; legs and feet light brown.)

## 151. Phragamaticola aëdon (Pall.).

Muscicapa aëdon Pallas, Reise Prov. Russ. Reich. iii. p. 695 (1776) (Dauria).

2 33, Tengyueh, 5,500 ft., May 1919, thickets. (Iris black-brown; bill dark brown, pale yellowish on under mandible; legs and feet pale brown.) 1 3, Tengyueh District, 1919.

# 152. Lusciniola thoracica (Blyth).

Dumeticola thoracica Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xiv. p. 584 (1845) (Nepal).

2 JJ, 2 Q, Lichiang Range, 11,000 ft., June—July 1918, pine forest. (Iris dark brown; bill black-brown; legs and feet light brown.)

## 153. Horeites flavolivacea intricatus Hart.

Horeites flavolivacea intricatus Hartert, Vog. Palacarct. Fauna, i. p. 533 (1909) (Taipaishan).

1 Q, Tengyueh District.

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# 154. Horeites acanthizoides acanthizoides (Verr.).

Abrornis acanthizoides Verreaux, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, vi., Bull. p. 37 (1871) (terr. typ. W. Szechuan).

1 9, Tengyueh District.

# 155. Horeites brunneifrons (Hodgs.).

Orthotomus (Prinia) brunneifrons Hodgson, P.Z.S. London.

2 33, 3, 92, 13 juv., Lichiang Range, 13,000 ft., October 1918, pine forests; 1 3, 12 (marked 3), Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000—8,000 ft., June 1919. (Iris and bill dark brown; legs and feet light olive.)

# 156. Horeites major Moore.

Horeites major Moore, P.Z.S. Lond. p. 105 (1854) (Nepal).

1 5, Lichiang Range, 13,000 ft., August 1918; 1 5, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000-8,000 ft., June 1919, thickets. (Iris brown; bill dark brown; legs and feet pale olive.)

### 157. Phylloscopus armandii (Milne-Edw.).

Abrornis armandii Milne-Edwards, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Bull. i. p. 22. pl. 2. f. 1 (1865) (N. China).

Wing, ♂ 67 mm. ; ♀ 56 mm.

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , Lichiang Range, 11,000 ft., May 1918; 1  $\mathcal{Q}$  (marked  $\mathcal{J}$ ?), Chien Chuan Valley, 7,000 ft., May 1918, thickets. (Iris brown; bill, legs, and feet dull brown.)

# 158. Phylloscopus subaffinis (Grant).

Oreopneuste subaffinis Grant, Bull. B.O.C. x. p. 37 (1900) (Pu-an-ting, S.W. Kweichu).

5 33, 6  $\bigcirc$  Q, Lichiang Range, 6,000 ft., July-November 1918, thickets on hills. (Iris, bill, legs, and feet dark brown.)

### 159. Phylloscopus fuscatus (Blyth).

#### Phyllopneuste fuscata Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xi. p. 113 (1842) (Calcutta).

The wings are of very variable size, 3353-58, 9948-50 fide Hartert. In the five before me the variation is 55, 56, 58, 61, 65 mm., so with a much larger series it may be possible to separate the Yunnan race as a larger subspecies.

33 (1 marked  $\varphi$  err. !), Yangtze Valley, 8,000—9,000 ft., September 1918; 3, Tali Valley, 6,500 ft., May 1918; 1 3, Liebiang Range, October 1918; 3 ( $\varphi$  err.), hills round Tengyueh, 6,000 ft., November 1919, thickets on hills. (Iris brown; bill brown, yellow on basal two-thirds of lower mandible; legs and feet olive-green.)

## 160. Phylloscopus maculipennis debilis (Thay. and Bangs).

Reguloides maculipennis debilis Thayer and Bangs, Mem. Mus. Comp. Zool. Harvard, vol. xl. no. 4. p. 180 (1912) (Kiating, W. Szechuan).

The two specimens sent by Forrest agree with Ph. m. debilis in the colour of the head, but the rest of the description appears inapplicable as regards m. maculipennis, but nothing definite ean be said with only two specimens to compare.

1  $\mathcal{S}$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 ft., November 1919, mixed forest. (Iris brown; bill dark brown; legs and feet olive.) 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Tengyueh District.

#### 161. Phylloscopus proregulus forresti subsp. nov.

Differs from *p. proregulus* and *p. newtoni* in the much darker, less brownisholive eolour above; more sulphur-yellow rump; black, **not** pale, basal two-thirds of under mandible, and the darker and much duller superciliary line and bands on the head. The length of the wings appears to be smaller, but this may be due to sex.

Length of wings of eight specimens, 50,  $52\frac{1}{2}$ , 52, 53, 54, 56, 53, 48 mm. (Type No.  $2 \ \varphi \ 48 \ \text{mm.}$ )

The three specimens with data are all sexed  $\mathcal{Q}$ , but only the type is correct; the other 2 are  $\mathcal{CA}$ . Only 2 out of the 8 are  $\mathcal{QQ}$ .

6 CC, 2 QQ, Liehiang Range, 9,000—11,000 ft., pine forests, May 1918. (Iris brown; bill black-brown; legs and feet olive-green.)

# 162. Phylloscopus occipitalis coronatus (Temm. and Schleg.).

Ficedula coronata Temminck and Schlegel in Siebold's Fauna Japonica Aves, p. 48. pl. 18 (1847) (Japan).

1, Lichiang Range.

# 163. Phylloscopus borealis borealis (Blas.).

Phyllopneuste borealis Blasius, Naumannia, p. 313 (1858) (Sea of Okhotsk).

Of the two marked  $\Im$  one has wing 61, the other 69!!! The latter only is correct.

1 3, 4 99, Lichiang Range, 9,000 ft., May 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill 3 dark olive, 9 under mandible pale olive; legs and feet dark olive.)

#### 164. Phylloscopus davisoni (Oates).

Acanthopneuste davisoni Oates, Faun. Brit. Ind., Birds, vol. i. p. 420. no. 430 (1889) (Mount Muleyit, Tenasserim).

Oates goes minutely into the question of the identity of Blyth's *Reguloides* viridipennis, and proves to his own satisfaction that it was the same as trochiloides Sund. As he bases his proof apparently almost entirely on Brook's examination and report on Blyth's type, it would be necessary to re-examine this to be absolutely certain; but meanwhile one must accept Oates's names provisionally for the bird with the whole inner web of the outer pair of tail feathers white.

1  $\bigcirc$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000 ft., December 1919, mixed forest. (Iris brown; bill brown; lower mandible orange; legs and feet olive.) 1? Tengyueh District.

# 165. Cryptolopha burkii tephrocephala (Anders.)

Culicipeta tephrocephalus Anderson, P.Z.S. London, p. 213 (1871) (Bhamo).

The series is all wrongly sexed. I have sexed by measurement. 3355-58 mm, ; 9952-54 mm.

3 33, 5 99, Lichiang Range, 9,000—12,000 ft., thickets, May—July 1918; ? moulting, Yangtze Valley, 9,000 ft., September 1918. (Iris brown; bill dark brown, under mandible yellow-orange; legs and feet pale brown.) 1 33, 1 9, Tengyueh District.

# 166. Cryptolopha poliogenys (Blyth).

Culicipeta poliogenys Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xvi. p. 441 (1847) (Darjeeling).

3 33, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., December 1919, thickets. (Iris brown; bill black-brown, under mandible brownish yellow; legs and feet olive-brown.

# 167. Cryptolopha castaneiceps castaneiceps (Gray).

Abrornis castaneoceps Gray, Cat. Mamm., etc., Nepal, p. 66. et App. p. 152 (1846) (Nepal).

1 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., thickets, December 1919. (Iris brown; bill dark brown, lower mandible pale brown; legs and feet olive.)

#### 168. Culicicapa ceylonensis (Swains.).

Platyrhynchus ceylonensis Swainson, Zool. Illustr. ser. i. pl. 13 and text (1820-1) (Ceylon).

marked ♂ is a ♀, but 2 ♀♀, 2 ♂♂, are correctly sexed (according to size).
 2 ♀♀, Lichiang Range, September 1918; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Yangtze Valley, 8,000—
 10,000 ft., September 1918, thickets. (Iris brown; bill black-brown; legs and feet dark olive.)
 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 ft., May—June 1919;
 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Tengyueh District, 1919.

#### 169. Chelidorynx hypoxantha (Blyth).

Rhipidura hypoxantha Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xii. p. 935 (1843) (Darjeeling).

9 all marked 3, but 2 evidently  $\Im \Im$ , Lichiang Range, 10,000–12,000 ft., June–October 1918; 3 33, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., May and December 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill black, lower mandible yellowish brown; legs and feet dark olive.) 1 3, Tengyueh District, 1919.

# 170. Muscicapa melanops melanops Vig.

Muscicapa melanops Vigors, Proc. Comm. Zool. Soc. Lond. p. 171 (1831) (Himalayas).

2  $\Im \Im$ , 1  $\bigcirc$ , Lichiang Range, 8,500—10,000 ft., May—July 1918, open country and pine forests; 1  $\bigcirc$ , Yangtze Valley, September 1918; 2  $\bigcirc \bigcirc$ , T'ong Shán, 9,000—10,000 ft., September 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

3 3 3, 2  $\bigcirc$   $\bigcirc$ , Tengyueh Valley, 5,300—5,400 ft., April—May 1919, thickets. (Iris black; bill, legs, and feet black.) 1 3, 1  $\bigcirc$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, June 1919.

The 33 vary in size from 83-89 mm.

## 171. Muscicapa leucomelanura cerviniventris (Sharpe).

Digenea cerviniventris Sharpe, Cat. Birds Brit. Mus. iv. p. 460. no. 2 (1879) (Manipur Hills).

The adult  $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$  appear to have a darker and clearer buff on the breast than our Burmese, Assam, and Szechuan birds.

 $3 \mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$  ad.,  $2 \mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  ad. (1 marked  $\mathcal{J}$ ),  $1 \mathcal{J}$  imm., 1 juv., Lichiang Range, 11,000— 14,000 ft., pine forests, July—August 1918; 1 juv., Shweli Valley, 6,000 ft., September 1919. (Iris ruddy brown; bill black; legs and feet dark brown-black.)

# 172. Museicapa hodgsonii (Verr.).

Siphia hodgsonii Verreaux, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, vi., Bull. p. 34 (1870) (Moupin).

4 33, ad.  $3 \Leftrightarrow \bigcirc$  ad. (1 3 marked  $\bigcirc$ , 1  $\Leftrightarrow$  marked 3), Liehiang Range, 12,000– 13,000 ft., pine forests, June—October 1918. (Iris, bill, legs, and feet black.) 1 3 ad., 2  $\Leftrightarrow \bigcirc$  ad., Tengyueh District, 1919.

# 173. Museicapa parva albicilla (Pall.).

Muscicapa albicilla Pallas, Zoogr. Rosso-Asiat. i. p. 462 (1827) (Dauria).

1 3 juv., Lichiang Range, 12,000 ft., October 1918; 1 3, 1 9, Yangtze Valley, 7,000—8,000 ft., September 1918; 1 3, T'ong Shán, 10,000 ft., August 1918; 1 3, hills N.W. of Tengyueh, 6,000 ft., October 1919, thickets. (Iris ruddy to dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.) 3 9 9, Tengyueh District, 1919.

### 174. Muscicapa strophiata (Hodgs.).

#### Siphia strophiata Hodgson, Indian Review, i. p. 651 (1837) (Nepal).

The two  $\vec{\sigma}\vec{\sigma}$  in unworn plumage have a wing measurement of 76 and 77 mm., while Indian and other Chinese birds average 67–73, but two go fully 75 and 77, so I cannot separate the Yunnan bird for the present.

 $3 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} ad., 2 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} ad., 1 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} juv., 1 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} very young, Lichiang Range, 9,000-13,000 ft., mixed forest, July-October 1918. (Iris black-brown ; bill black ; legs and feet dark brown.) 2 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} ad., Tengyueh District, 1919 (1 sexed <math>\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ ).

#### 175. Muscicapa sibirica fuliginosa (Hodgs.).

#### Hemichelidon fuliginosa Hodgson, P.Z.S. London, p. 32 (1845) (Nepal).

The series sent by Forrest seem to be less brownish, more blackish above, than the series at Tring, but I consider they are in more freshly-moulted plumage.

4 33, 5  $\Im$  ad., 3 33 very young, Lichiang Range, 10,000—12,000 ft., pine forests, May—September 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill dull black; legs and feet black.) 2  $\Im$  ad., 4 33 juv., Tengyueh District, 1919.

### 176. Muscicapa blythi nom. nov.

## Muscicapula melanoleuca Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xii. p. 940 (1842) (Nepal, Darjeeling).

As I consider Dr. Hartert's treatment of the flycatchers to be the best to date, I place this species in the genus *Muscicapa*, and in consequence the name of *melanoleuca* is preoccupied. The names *poonensis* Sykes and *pusilla* Blyth refer to  $\mathcal{Q}$  birds from the Deccan and Central India, and are therefore clearly inapplicable, our bird being unknown there, and moreover the descriptions of these two birds do not agree with either race of *melanolecua*; they might in fact refer to the  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  of any half a dozen birds. I therefore rename the species after its first describer.

2 33 ad., Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., pine forests, May 1919. (Iris black-blue; bill, legs, and feet black.) 1 3 ad., 1 3 jun., 1 juv., Tengyueh District, 1919.

#### 177. Muscicapa rubeculoides dialilaema (Salvad.).

Cyornis dialilaema Salvadori, Ann. Mus. Genov. (2), vii. p. 387 (1889) (Taho, Karen Hills).

The rufous colour running up into the chin is the distinctive character of this race.

3 ♂♂ ad., Yangtze Valley, 8,000 ft., thickets by streams, September 1918. (Iris orange-brown; bill black; legs and feet greyish black.)

# 178. Muscicapa tickelliae whitei (Har.).

Cyornis whitei Harington, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (8), ii. p. 245 (1908) (Watau, Bhamo District).

1 3, 1 9, Tengyueh Valley, 5,400 ft., thickets, April 1919. (Iris black-brown; bill black; legs and feet grey-brown.) 1 3, 1 9, Tengyueh District, 1919.

Harington's name of *whitei* dates from 1908, whereas Thayer and Bangs's name of *glaucicomans* dates from 1909.

#### 179. Niltava sundara Hodgs.

Niltava sundara Hodgson, Indian Review, i. p. 650 (1837) (Nepal).

Outram Bangs has separated the Yunnan form as *sundara denotata*, but the specimens I have before me from Forrest cannot be separated from Sikkim and Assam birds; the two 33, however, are very large, the wing measure being 86 mm.

2 33, 2 99, 1 3, 4 99 juv., Lichiang Range, 10,000—11,000 ft., thickets by streams, June—September 1918; 1 9, Shweli Valley, 5,000—6,000 ft., June 1919. (Iris black-brown; bill, legs, and feet black.) 1 3 ad., 1 3 juv., Tengyueh District, 1919.

# 180. Niltava grandis (Blyth).

Chaitaris grandis Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xi. p. 189 (1842) (Darjeeling).

1 5 juv., Tengyueh District, 1919.

This appears to be the first record for Yunnan.

# 181. Rhipidura albicollis albicollis (Vieill.).

Platyrhynchus albicollis Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvii. p. 13 (1818) (Bengal).

This agrees with the Hainan series at Tring, and does not appear to differ in any way from typical Indian birds.

2 33, 1  $\bigcirc$ , Yangtze Valley, 7,000—8,000 ft., thickets by streams, September 1918; 4 3 3, 1  $\bigcirc$  (marked 3), Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., March—September 1919. (Iris black-brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

#### 182. Pericrocotus brevirostris ethologus Bangs and Phill.

Muscipeta brevirostris ethologus Bangs and Phillips, Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. lviii. p. 282 (1914) (Hnenshan, Hupeh).

10 33 ad., 2 33 juv. (one marked  $\Im$ ), 6  $\Im$ , 2 nestling plumage, Lichiang Range, 9,000—12,000 ft., May—August 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

At Tring we have  $2 \notin \mathcal{J}$ ,  $1 \Leftrightarrow$ , of brevirostris ethologus from Mengtze, and  $1 \Leftrightarrow$  agreeing exactly with Hume's characters of  $\Leftrightarrow$  neglectus, and also agreeing with specimens of what I take to be neglectus from Chin Hills and N. Cochar. Should further series prove neglectus to occur alongside the brevirostris forms in Assam and Yunnan it will have to be restored to its position as a good species and not treated as a subspecies of brevirostris. The shades of red and scarlet and orange in all the species of Pericrocotus are very variable, and I am not at all convinced that the colour differences cited by Messrs. Bangs and Phillips as distinguishing the Kulu race, the Himalayan-Burmese race, and the Chinese race are constant, but until fresh and large series can be compared I keep them separate.

# 183. Pericrocotus speciosus speciosus (Lath.).

Turdus speciosus Latham, Ind. Orn. i. p. 363 (1790) (Himalayas).

1 & ad., 1 & jun., 1 ♀ ad., Tengyueh, August-September 1919.

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#### 184. Pericrocotus roseus (Vieill.).

Muscicapa rosca Vieillot, N. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxi. p. 486 (1818) (Bengal).

1  $_{\circ}$ , 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., Tengyueh, Mareh—April 1919; 1  $\bigcirc$ , Lichiang Range, 1918; 2  $\bigcirc \bigcirc$ , Yangtze Valley, September 1918.

## 185. Graucalus macei Less.

Graucalus macei Lesson, Traité d'Orn. p. 349 (1831) (Bengal) (♀).

1 5 juv., Tengyueh District, 1919.

## 186. Campephaga melanoptera (Rüpp).

Ceblepyris melanoptera Rüppell, Mus. Senckenb. iii, p. 25. pl. ii. f. 1 (1845) (probably New Holland).

1 3, Shweli Valley, 7,000 ft., September 1919. (Iris red; hill, legs, and feet black.) 1 3, Tengyueh District, 1919.)

## 187. Microscelis leucocephalus (Gm.).

Turdus leucocephalus Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. p. 826 (829 rect.) no. 104 (1789) (China).

1  $\vec{o}$  fere ad., 1  $\subsetneq$  juv., T'ong Shán, 10,000 ft., August—September 1918; 1  $\vec{o}$  fere ad., Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., November 1919, mixed forest in ravines. (Iris brown; bill flame-orange; legs and feet coral-red.)

### 188. Microscelis concolor (Blyth).

Hypsipetes concolor Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xviii. p. 816. no. 1,248 (1850) (Tenasserim).

 $1 \Leftrightarrow$  ad., Chien-Chuan Valley, 7,000 ft., May 1918;  $1 \Leftrightarrow$  juv., Liehiang Range, 10,000 ft., September 1918;  $1 \Leftrightarrow$  juv., Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000 ft., July 1919. (Iris ruddy brown-red; bill dull brown-red; legs and feet brown-black-red.)

#### 189. Spizixos canifrons Blyth.

Spizixos canifrons Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xiv. p. 571 (1845) (Cherra Punji).

When Ingram wrote his paper on "The Birds of Yunnan" (Nov. Zool., xix. 1912) he records  $2 \sigma \sigma$ ,  $1 \varphi$  from Mengtze, and suggested quite rightly that they were immature. Bangs and Phillips in recording six specimens from Mengtze and Loukouchai describe them as a new local race under the name of *Spizixus canifrons ingrami*. They give as the two main differences : throat grey, **not** brown ; and underparts dull olive-green, **not** greenish yellow. Forrest has sent seven fully adult specimens, which I have compared at Tring with 8 typical birds, (2 sex ?), Chin Hills, Venning coll. ;  $3 \sigma \sigma$ ,  $1 \varphi$ , Sinlum, Bhamo, Harington coll. ;  $1 \sigma$ , Upper Burma, Bingham coll. ; and  $1 \varphi$ , N. Cochar, Stuart Baker coll. The Yunnan series agrees absolutely with the eight at Tring, two having greenish-yellow undersides, as bright as any of the above typical birds, whereas some of the latter have olive-green undersides as dull as any Yunnan bird. The throat is grey or brownish grey in all the fifteen adult specimens, **not** chocolate brown as stated by Sharpe. The undersides of the three immature Mengtze birds are much the brightest yellow of the whole eighteen

specimens before me. In view of these facts I am obliged to sink S. c. ingrami as a synonym of S. canifrons.

 $5 \not \exists d \ (1 \text{ marked } Q), 1 \not Q$ , Lichiang Range, 8,000—9,000 ft., May 1918, thickets and scrub;  $1 \not Q$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, June 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill dull ivory colour; legs and feet grey-brown.)

## 190. Alcurus striatus (Blyth.)

## Trichophorus striatus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xi. p. 184 (1842) (Nepal).

Bangs and Phillips describe two specimens,  $\mathcal{J} \, \mathcal{Q}$ , from Loukouchai (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. lviii, p. 284) as A. striatus paulus, saying that Oates had already drawn attention to the small size of Burmese and Tenasserim birds with which the Yunnan specimens agreed, while the Sikkim were always much larger. I have measured our Tring series of 12  $\mathcal{J} \, \mathcal{J}$  and 4  $\mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Q}$ , and find that 6 Sikkim  $\mathcal{J} \, \mathcal{J}$  range from 98 to 107 mm. and 6  $\mathcal{J} \, \mathcal{J}$  from Assam and Burma measure from 97 to 106 mm. The 2  $\mathcal{J} \, \mathcal{J}$  sent by Forrest show a wing measurement of 109 mm., thus exceeding by 2 mm. all the Sikkim  $\mathcal{J} \, \mathcal{J}$  at Tring. This I think proves conclusively that Yunnan examples are typical striatus, and the type of *s. paulus* being from Yunnan the name cannot stand.

2 ♂♂, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000—9,000 ft., July and December 1919, thickets. (Iris pale yellow; bill black-brown; legs and feet grey-black.)

## 191. Iole maclellandi similis subsp. nov.

The birds allied to maclellandi are a very puzzling group. The latest treatment of them has been to divide them into three species—maclellandi Horsf., tickelli Blyth, and holti Swinh.; the latter two with several subspecies. I have earefully compared the six specimens sent by Forrest with the six described forms, and, while they prove to belong to a new form nearest to binghami Hart, this comparison has led me to the conclusion that all the seven forms are subspecies of one species, maclellandi. The amount of green on the back in maclellandi and the three forms hitherto treated as subspecies of tickelli is not to my mind a specific character, as all the other characters are found in various modified degrees in all the seven races. I therefore consider these birds must be classified as follows:

Iole maclellandi maclellandi (Hodgs.). Assam, Himalayas. Iole maclellandi holti (Swinh.). Foochow, China. Iole maclellandi similis Rothsch. Yunnan. Iole maclellandi binghami Hart. S. Shan States, Upper Burma. Iole maclellandi tickelli (Blyth). Karen Hills, Moulyit. Iole maclellandi peracensis Hart and Butt. Malay States. Iole maclellandi griseiventer (Robins. and Kloss). S. Annam.

I. m. similis differs from m. binghami in its much darker breast, the feathers of which consequently show the white centres much plainer; the back and head are much darker and the coverts from bend of wing more extended brown. From m. holti it differs in the abdomen being paler and the undertail coverts yellower.

3  $\overrightarrow{o}$  ad. (1 marked  $\bigcirc$ ), 1  $\overrightarrow{o}$  jun., 2  $\bigcirc$   $\bigcirc$  (1 marked  $\overrightarrow{o}$ ), Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., May and August, 1919. (Iris light red-pale orange; bill black-brown; legs and feet brown.) 2  $\overrightarrow{o}$ , 1  $\bigcirc$ , Tengyueh District, 1919. Type Shweli-Salwin Divide.

# 192. Pycnonotus xanthorhous And.

Pycnonotus xanthorhous Anderson, Proc. As. Soc. Bengal, p. 265 (1869) (Manwyne, Yunnan).

6 QQ, Lichiang Range, 9,000 ft., May—August 1918, thickets by streams. (Iris dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

## 193. Molpastes burmanicus (Sharpe).

Pycnonotus burmanicus Sharpe, Cat. B. Brit. Mus. vi. p. 125. no. 2 (1881) (Burmese countries).

4  $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$ , 2  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  (1 marked  $\mathcal{J}$ ), Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., March—August 1919, thickets. (Iris dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

#### 194. Chloropsis hardwickii Jard. and Selby.

Chloropsis hardwickii Jardine and Selby, Ill. Orn. ii. addenda, p. 1 (1830) (Nepal).

1 3, Lichiang Range, 1918; 1 3, 1 9. Shweli-Salwin Divide, December 1919, mixed forests. (Iris brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

### 195. Hemipus picatus capitalis (McClell.).

Muscicapa ? capitalis McClelland, P.Z.S. Lond. p. 157. no. 24 (1839) (Assam).

1  $\bigcirc$ , Shweli Valley, 7,000 ft., August 1919. (Iris brown; bill dark brown; legs and feet black.)

## 196. Lanius schach tephronotus (Vig.).

Collurio tephronotus Vigors, Proc. Comm. Sci. Corr. Zool. Soc. Lond. pt. i. p. 43 (1831) (Himalayas).

2 33 (1 marked  $\mathcal{Q}$ ), 1 3 juv. (marked  $\mathcal{Q}$ ), 5  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  (4 marked 3), Lichiang Range, thickets and pine forests, 9,000—10,000 ft., May—September 1918; 1  $\mathcal{Q}$  juv. (marked 3), 2 3 3 juv. (marked  $\mathcal{Q}$ ), hills round Tengyueh and Tengyueh Valley, 5,000—7,000 ft., March—October 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

## 197. Lanius cristatus cristatus Linn.

Lanius cristatus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. ed. x. p. 93 (1758) (Bengal).

2 not sexed, Shweli Valley, September 1919.

## 198. Lanius collurioides Less.

Lanius collurioides Lesson in Belanger's Voy. Ind. Or., Zoologie, Oiseaux, p. 250 (1834) (Pegu).

Lesson's name has fourteen years' priority over Blyth's Lanius hypoleucos, and it can only have been because at the time of writing the eighth volume of the Cal. Birds Brit. Mus, there were no white-fronted, grey-headed examples in the British Museum that Gadow only described the normal phase of plumage and not Lesson's typical phase. The fact that the bird described by Blyth is

the normal and most numerous phase was evidently the reason that Sharpe in the *Handlist* accepted Blyth's and not Lesson's name.

Forrest sent two young birds marked  $\mathcal{J}$  and  $\mathcal{Q}$ , but it is impossible to say what the sexes are at such an age without expert anatomical knowledge.

1 juv. ?, hills round Tengyueh, 6,000-7,000 ft., August 1919; 1 juv. ?, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 6,000 ft., August 1919.

### 199. Lanius nigriceps nigriceps (Frankl.).

Collurio nigriceps Franklin, Proc. Comm. Sc. Corr. Zool. Soc. Lond. pt. i. p. 117. no. 36 (1831) (Ganges and Nerbudda).

1 3, 1 ♀, Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., September—October 1919; 1♀, Lichiang Range, 1918; 1 ♂ juv., Shweli Valley, 6,000 ft., August 1919.

## [The Genera Cholornis, Paradoxornis, and Suthora.

In his book Die Vögel der paläarktischen Fauna, vol. i. pp. 405, 406, Hartert goes rather fully into the three above genera, which he keeps separate. The most striking characters he quotes as distinguishing Cholornis and Paradoxornis are the abortive outer toe in *Cholornis* and the strongly flattened and enlarged bill of Paradoxornis. He then diagnoses Suthora as identical with Cholornis, but with fully developed outer toe. He then proceeds to point out that Suthora unicolor (Hodgs.) is the only large species of the genus Suthora, and that, barring the outer toe, is almost identical with Cholornis paradoxa Verr. Hartert quite failed to mention that although S. unicolor has a developed outer toe and claw, it forms a step towards the abortive toe of *Cholornis*, in so far that its toe is considerably smaller than the inner toe, and the claw (nail) is one-third the size, whereas the smaller Suthora and Paradoxornis have both toes and nails of about equal size. Now Hodgson, in 1843, when describing unicolor, made for it the genus Heteromorpha, which name is however, preoccupied. For the genus splitter it remains to find a new name for Hodgson's genus Heteromorpha, but to my mind the degenerate outer toe of unicolor unites the genus Cholornis with Paradoxornis and Suthora into one genus. The large development of the bill in Paradoxornis as opposed to Suthora and Cholornis is bridged over by the smaller development in P. heudei than in flavirostris and guttaticollis. As Paradoxornis Gould (1836) has two years' priority over Suthora Hodgson (1838) I unite all the species of Suthora, Paradoxornis, Heteromorpha Hodgs., Cholornis, and Chlenasicus under the one generic name of Paradoxornis, with exception of "Suthora davidiana," which belongs to the genus Neosuthora.]

### 200. Paradoxornis fulvifrons cyanophrys (Dav.).

Suthora cyanophrys Armand David, Journ. trois. Voy. Chine, i. p. 345 (1875) (Shensi merid.).

2 3, 2 9 (1 marked 3), Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000—11,000 ft., May 1919, bamboo thickets; 1 3, Lichiang Range, 13,000—14,000 ft., July 1918. (Iris red (crimson); bill brown-black; under-mandible pink; legs and feet greybrown.) 1 3, 1 9, Tengyueh District, 1919.

## 201. Paradoxornis webbiana brunnea (And.).

Suthora brunnea Anderson, P.Z.S. Lond. p. 211 (1871) (Momien, Yunnan).

1 ?, Lichiang Range, 1918; 1 3, Tali Valley, 6,500 ft., May 1918, scrub and thickets; 4 33, 1  $\bigcirc$ , Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., March—June 1919. (Iris brown to dull red; bill, culmen blackish, rest of bill dull yellow-greyish pink; legs and feet dull grey.) 1, Tengyueh District, 1919.

Bangs and Phillips evidently did not compare their birds with *brunnea* or they would not have recorded them as typical *webbiana*, or else they may, as they note themselves, have been straggling northern migrants, though this is very unlikely, for the breeding race of the North-West Yunnan Mountains would more likely furnish the winter migrants at Mengtze and the neighbourhood.

## 202. Paradoxornis unicolor saturatior subsp. nov.

Differs from u. unicolor above in being considerably darker; head and nape deeper brown saturated with dark grey; back and rump darker and more olivebrown, not yellowish brown; rectrices duller, less rufous; cheeks and ear coverts much darker. Below it has throat and breast darker, more ashy grey; the abdomen, flanks, and erissum darker grey-brown, not yellowish.

 $3 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}, 2 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., mixed forests, July—September 1919. (Iris brown; bill horn yellow; legs and feet dark grey-brown.) Type  $\stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ , July,

## 203. Paradoxornis guttaticollis A. Dav.

Paradoxornis guttaticollis Armand David, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, vii., Bull. p. 14 (1871) (no definite locality, but certainly Western Szechuan).

Forrest sent 7 skins, 3 marked  $\Im \Im$  and  $4 \heartsuit \heartsuit$ ; they are all worn and some in moult, so I cannot say if they are correctly sexed.

1 marked  $\mathcal{J}$ , 3 marked  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$ , Tong Shán, 10,000 ft., August 1918, pine forests. (Iris reddish brown; bill lemon yellow; legs and feet dull green.) 1 marked  $\mathcal{J}$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., May 1919; 1 marked  $\mathcal{J}$ , hills south of Tengyueh, August 1919; 1 marked  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Shweli Valley, 7,000 ft., August 1919.

## 204. Regulus regulus yunnanensis Ripp.

Regulus yunnanensis Rippon, Bull. B.O.C. xix. p. 19 (1906) (Yangtze River, W. Yunnan).

 $3 \text{ dd}, 1 \text{ } \emptyset$ , Liehiang Range, 10,000 ft., pine forests, October 1918. (Iris brown; bill black-brown; legs and feet olive-brown.)

## 205. Aegithaliscus bonvaloti (Oust.).

Acredula bonvaloti Oustalet, Ann. Sc. Nat. Zool. (7), 12. p. 286. pl. 9. f. 1 (1891) (Ta-tsien-lu and Pendjama).

Forrest sent for him the very large series of 17 specimens, but with the exception of 4 they are in terribly abraded plumage, some almost unrecognisable.

 $10 \text{ dd}, 7 \oplus \oplus$ , Liehiang Range, 7,000—14,000 ft., May—July 1918, pine forests. (Iris clear yellow; bill black; legs and feet deep brown.)

## 206. Aegithaliscus erythrocephalus concinnus (Gould).

Psaltria concinna Gould, Birds of Asia, ii. pl. 65 (1855) (China).

Rippon's Ae. talifuensis appears to me to be identical with the above, the darker band and flanks and the paler head being due to abrasion. Many of Forrest's birds and a number of others at Tring agree exactly with a paratype of Rippon's in the Tring Museum.

2 33, 1  $\bigcirc$ , T'ong Shán, 10,000 ft., September 1918; 2 33, Chien-Chuan Valley, 7,000—8,000 ft., May—June 1918; 2 33, Yangtze Valley, September 1918; 2 33, 1  $\bigcirc$ , 1 ?, Lichiang Range, 10,000—11,000 ft., June—September 1918; 1 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, May 1919, pine forests. (Iris clear yellow; bill black; legs and feet brown.) 3 33, 2  $\bigcirc$   $\bigcirc$ , 1 ?, Tengyueh District, 1919.

## 207. Parus dichrous wellsi Baker.

Parus dichrous wellsi Stuart Baker, Bull. B.O.C. xxxviii. p. 8 (1917) (Yangtze, W. Yunnan).

4 33, 2 2 9, Lichiang Range, 10,000—13,000 ft., pine forests, May—July 1918. (Iris bright crimson-scarlet; bill black; legs and feet dark grey.)

## 208. Parus rufonuchalis beavani (Jerd.).

Lophophanes beavani Jerdon, Birds of India, ii. p. 275 (1863) (Mount Tongloo, Sikkim).

 $6 \not\subset J$ ,  $1 \not\subseteq$ , Lichiang Range, 10,000—13,000 ft., pine forests, May—August 1918. (Iris black-brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

## 209. Parus ater subsp.?

Ingram identifies a much-worn specimen of Colonel Rippon's from Lichiang as *P. ater aemodius*. The two specimens from Lichiang sent by Forrest are so terribly worn that it is impossible to say if they belong to *ater aemodius* or *ater pekinensis*, but where the white and buff spots on the wing coverts are not abraded they are so much smaller that I am almost sure a series of fresh-plumaged birds will prove this to be a third unnamed Chinese race of *ater*.

1  $\mathcal{S}$ , 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Lichiang Range, 11,000–13,000 ft., May–June 1918, pine forests. (Iris dark brown ; bill black ; legs and feet dark grey.)

# 210. Parus major commixtus Swinh.

Parus commixtus Swinhoe, Ibis (2), 4. p. 63 (1868) (Amoy).

2 33 ad., 1 ?, 2 juv., Lichiang Range, 10,000-12,000 ft., pine forests, June-July 1918. (Iris dark brown ; bill, legs, and feet black.)

Uchida and Kuroda enumerate *P. major minor*, but evidently in error, as there are among *m. commixtus* examples which approach *m. minor* very closely.

### 211. Parus monticolus insperatus Swinh.

Parus insperatus Swinhoe, Ibis (2) 2. p. 308 (1866) (Formosa).

3 33, Lichiang Range, 9,000-12,000 ft., June-July 1918, pine and mixed forests. (Iris dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

## 212. Parus hypermelaenus dejeani Oustalet.

Parus dejeani Oustalet, Bull. Mus. Hist. Nat. Paris, vol. iii. p. 209 (1897) (Ta-tsien-lu).

1  $_{\odot}$ , Lichiang Range, 10,000 ft., May 1918, pine forests. (Iris brown ; bill, legs, and feet black.)

## 213. Parus spilonotus Blyth.

Parus spilonotus Blyth, Cat. Bs. Mus. As. Soc. p. 103 (1849) (Himalayas).

2 33, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., May and July 1919, thickets. (Iris erimson; bill black; legs and feet blackish grey.)

#### 214. Sitta himalayensis Jard. and Selby.

Sitta himalayensis Jardine and Selby, Illust. Orn. 3. pl. 144 (1835) (Himalayas).

1 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., mixed forests, December 1919. (Iris purple; bill grey-brown; legs and feet dark brown.)

#### 215. Sitta yunnanensis O.-Grant.

Sitta yunnanensis Ogilvie-Grant, Bull. B.O.C. x. p. xxxvii. (1900) (Wei-yuan, S. Yunnan).

 $10 \, \text{JJ}$ , 1 Q, Lichiang Range, 9,000 ft., pine forests, May—August 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill greyish black; legs and feet greyish black.)

## 216. Sitta europaea montium La Touche.

Sitta montium La Touche, Ibis, p. 404 (1899) (Kuatun, N.W. Fokien).

4  $3^{\circ}_{0}$ , Lichiang Range, 9,000—13,000 ft., pine forests, May—October 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill black, sides and under-mandible greyish; legs and feet black.) 1  $_{0}^{\circ}$ , 1  $_{0}^{\circ}$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

## 217. Tichodroma muraria (Linn.).

Certhia muraria Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. edit. xii. i. p. 184 (1766) (South Europe).

1 ?, Liehiang Range, 1918.

#### 218. Certhia himalayana yunnanensis Sharpe.

Certhia yunnanensis Sharpe, Bull. B.O.C. xiii. p. 11 (1902) (Shayang, W. Yunnan).

1 ?, Lichiang Range, 1918.

## 219. Certhia familiaris khamensis Bianchi.

Certhia khamensis Bianchi in Sharpe, Handlist Birds, vol. iv. 355-360 (1903) (Kham, Upper Mekong.)

1 3, 2 9 (marked 3), Lichiang Range, 10,000 ft., October 1918, pine forests. (Iris dark brown ; bill black, lower mandible grey ; legs and feet olive-brown.)

# 220. Certhia discolor discolor Blyth.

Certhia discolor Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xiv. ii. p. 580 (1845) (Darjeeling).

1 9, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 ft., May 1919.

## 221. Zosterops erythropleurus Swinh.

Zosterops erythropleurus Swinhoe, Ibis, p. 294 (1863) (N. China).

9 33 (1 sexed  $\mathcal{Q}$ ), 3  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$ , Lichiang Range, 10,000 ft., thickets by streams, October 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill dull pinkish (fleshy) brown; legs and feet dark olive-grey.)

# 222. Zosterops palpebrosa simplex Swinh.

Zosterops simplex Swinhoe, Ibis, p. 331 (1861) (Amoy).

Oustalet, besides some quite negligible characters, gives as the two most striking differences between his Z. mussoti and Z. p. simplex that the former is much smaller and has the green of the upper surface more golden. As regards size simplex varies from 51 to 62 mm., while Oustalet gives 52 mm., and the bird Forrest sent has a wing of 59 mm. This latter bird is dull green with only a slight golden tinge on the lower rump, but some simplex are quite as golden as p. palpebrosa. I therefore consider mussoti a synonym of simplex.

1 ?, Liehiang Range, 1918; 2, Tengyueh District, 1919.

## 223. Dicaeum ignipectus ignipectus (Blyth).

Myzanthe ignipectus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xii. p. 983 (1843) (Nepal and Bhutan).

2 33, 19, Lichiang Range, 13,000 ft., June 1918; 13, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 ft., May 1919, pine forests. (Iris black-brown; bill, legs, and feet black.) 13, Tengyueh District.

## 224. Dicaeum minullum olivaceum Wald.

Dicaeum olivaceum Walden, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4), xv. p. 401 (1875) (Tonghoo and Karem Hills).

2 dd, 1 Q, Tengyueh Hills, 6,000—7,000 ft., pine and mixed forests, June— August 1919. (Iris and bill black-brown ; legs and feet grey-black.) 2 dd, 2 ,Tengyueh District.

The bird sexed  $\bigcirc$  has a much larger bill than the 2 sexed  $\eth \eth$  and any of the 13 at Tring.

## 225. Pachyglossa melanozantha Blyth.

Pachyglossa melanozantha Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xii. p. 1010 (1843) (Nepal).

As in the case of *Dicaeum ignipectus* and so many others the real author is Blyth, who published them, taking the names from Hodgson's manuscript and citing Hodgson as author, though at that time, and for the most part even now, this manuscript was not published. This is the first record for China.

10 (all sexed 3), Lichiang Range, 9,000—12,000 ft., May—August 1918, pine forests. (Iris ruddy brown; bill grey-black; legs and feet dull black.) 5 33, Tengyueh District.

# 226. Aethopyga ignicauda (Hodgs.).

Cinnyris ignicauda Hodgson, Ind. Rev. ü. p. 273 (1837) (Nepal).

1 3, Lichiang Range, 1918; 3 3 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000-8,000 ft., thickets by streams, July 1919. (Iris, bill, legs, and feet black.)

Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker has described the birds from the Chin Hills as Aethopyga ignicauda flavescens (Bull. B.O.C. xi. p. 71. No. 2. (1921)). the chief difference being the much smaller amount of scarlet suffusion on the breast. Usually Yunnan birds agree with the forms from the Chin Hills rather than with Himalayan races, but the four  $\Im \Im$  of Ae. ignicauda here enumerated must be considered for the present to be typical ignicauda ignicauda, for they have even more scarlet suffusion than the majority of Himalayan examples. A large series from N.W. Yunnan and Eastern Thibet may subsequently prove this to be a third subspecies with increased scarlet suffusion.

## 227. Aethopyga seheriae viridicauda subsp. nov.

Similar to s. andersoni Oates, and with similar greyer less olive underside than s. seheriae, but tail green as in the latter.

5 33, hills round Tengyueh, 5,000-6,000 ft., open scrub, June 1919. (Iris black; legs and feet black-brown; bill brown.)

A specimen at Tring from Maymyo, Shan States, Colonel Harington leg., is identical with these.

# 228. Aethopyga dabryii (Verr.).

Nectarinia dabryii Verreaux, Rev. and Mag. Zool. p. 173. pl. 15 (1867) (" Nord de la Chine ").

12 33 ad., 1 3 jun. 2 33 juv., 3 9, Lichiang Range, 9,000—12,000 ft., pine forests, May—August 1918. (Iris black-brown; bill black; legs and feet dark olive-green.) 1 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 ft., May 1919; 2 33 ad., 2 99, Tengyueh District.

### 229. Aethopyga saturata (Hodgs.).

Cinnyris saturatus Hodgson, Ind. Rev. ü. p. 273 (1837) (Nepal).

1 3. 2 QQ, Tengyueh District.

## 230. Aethopyga nipalensis (Hodgs.).

Cinnyris nipalensis Hodgson, Ind. Rev. ii. p. 273 (1837) (Nepal).

 $2 \overrightarrow{00}$ ,  $2 \overrightarrow{90}$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000—8,000 ft., May—December 1919, mixed forest. (Iris black-brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)  $2 \overrightarrow{00}$  ad.,  $2 \overrightarrow{00}$  jnv.,  $1 \cancel{9}$ , Tengyueh District.

Ingram quotes sanguinipectus, but I expect it will turn out that an error has been made in the determination owing to the bad quality of the skins.

## 231. Motacilla alba hodgsoni Blyth.

Motacilla hodgsoni Blyth, Ibis, p. 49 (1865) (Nepal).

1 J. Lichiang Range, 8,500 ft., May 1918; 1 J, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 6,000 ft., May 1919, water courses. (Iris dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

## 232. Motacilla alba leucopsis Gould.

Motacilla leucopsis Gould, P.Z.S. Lond. p. 78 (1837) (India).

1?, Lichiang Range, 1918.

### 233. Motacilla boarula melanope Pall.

Motacilla melanope Pallas, Reise Prov. Russ. Reich. iii. p. 696 (1776) (Dauria).

1 3, Lichiang Range, 9,000-10,000 ft., October 1918, streams and meadows; 1 9, Tengyueh Valley, 5,000-6,000 ft., October 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill dark brown; legs and feet dull brown.)

## 234. Motacilla flava simillima Hart.

Motacilla flava simillima Hartert, Vog. paläarkt. Fauna, i. p. 289. no. 454 (1910) (Kamtschatka).

2 33, Tengyueh District, 1919.

### 235. Motacilla citreola citreola Pall.

Motacilla citrcola Pallas, Reise Prov. Russ. Reich. iii. p. 696 (1776) (East Siberia).

 $2 \heartsuit \diamondsuit$ , Lichiang Range, 9,000 ft., May 1918, streams ;  $2 \eth \eth$ , Tengyueh Valley and Plain, 5,300 ft., April 1918. (Iris,  $\eth$  black,  $\heartsuit$  dark brown ; bill black-brown ; legs and feet black.)

236. Anthus berezowskii yunnanensis Uch. and Kur.

Anthus maculatus yunnanensis Uchida and Kuroda, Annot. Zool. Jap. vol. ii. p. 134. no. 2 (1916) (Mengtze).

 $4 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}, 4 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ , Lichiang Range, 10,000—13,000 ft., Alpine meadows, May— August 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill yellow-brown; legs and feet pale brown.)

Hartert places maculatus = berezowskii as a subspecies of trivialis Linn., but recent investigations go somewhat to prove that it is a separate species. The sole distinction quoted by Messrs. Uchida and Kuroda for their yunnanensis is the shorter bill. They give for b. berezowskii culmen  $15 \cdot 5-17$  mm., and for b. yunnanensis eulmen  $14 \cdot 5-15 \cdot 5$  mm.; and the bill from gape 16-17 mm. and  $14 \cdot 5-15 \cdot 5$  mm. respectively. They include Formosan birds in yunnanensis. I have accepted their name, but consider the differences rather slight.

#### 237. Anthus richardi richardi Vieill.

Anthus richardi Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. p. 491 (1818) (France).

1  $\mathcal{J}$  (sexed  $\mathcal{Q}$ ), 2  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$ , Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., open meadows, March 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill black; sides of upper- and entire under-mandible greybrown; legs and feet dull light brown.)

## 238. Anthus roseatus Blyth.

Anthus roseatus Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xvi. p. 437 (1847) (Nepal).

1 3, 1 ?, Lichiang Range, October 1918; 1 3, Tengyueh District, 1919.

## 239. Anthus rufulus rufulus Vieill.

Anthus rufulus Vieillot, Nouv. Dict. d'Hist. Nat. xxvi. p. 494 (1818) (Bengal).

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , hills west of Tengyueh, 6,000 ft., open pastures, April 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill pinkish brown; legs and feet light brown.)

## 240. Alauda gulgula coelivox Swinh.

Alauda coelivox Swinhoe, Zoologist, p. 6724 (1859) (Amoy).

 $2 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$  (sexed  $\mathcal{Q}$ ),  $2 \mathcal{Q} \mathcal{Q}$ , Liehiang Range, S,500—10,000 ft., June—October 1918, stony pasture. (Iris brown; bill grey-brown; legs and feet light brown.)

## 241. Alauda arvensis intermedia Swinh.

Alauda intermedia Swinhoe, P.Z.S. Lond. p. 89 (1863) (Shanghai).

1 ?, Liehiang Range, 1918.

## 242. Melophus melanicterus (Gm.).

Fringilla melanictera Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. pt. ii. p. 910 (1789) (Macao).

 $6 \stackrel{\circ}{\supset} \stackrel{\circ}{\partial}$  ad., Shweli-Salwin Divide, 6,000-7,000 ft., serub and thickets, June 1919;  $2 \stackrel{\circ}{\subsetneq} \stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow} 1 \stackrel{\circ}{\partial}$  juv., Tengyueh, August—September 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill horn brown; legs and feet light brown.)

### 243. Emberiza pusilla Pall.

Emberiza pusilla Pallas, Reise Prov. Russ. Reich. iii. p. 697 (1776) (Daurian Alps).

 $2 \oplus \oplus$  (not sexed), Lichiang Range, 1918;  $1 \boxtimes 1 \oplus (\text{sexed } \boxtimes)$ , Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., March 1919, open dry meadows. (Iris dark brown; bill dark greybrown; legs and feet dull brown.)  $1 \boxtimes 3$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

## 244. Emberiza fucata fucata Pall.

Emberiza fucata Pallas, Reise Prov. Russ. Reichs. iii. p. 698 (1776) (Banks of the Onon and Ingoda).

1 3, Tengyueh, May 1919; 1 3, Shweli Valley, 6,000 ft., August 1919; 1 3, Tengyueh District, 1919.

## 245. Emberiza cia yunnanensis Sharpe.

Emberiza yunnanensis Sharpe, Bull. B.O.C. xiii. p. 12 (1902) (Gyi-dzin-shán, W. Yunnan).

'Hartert had identified as *yunnanensis* a series from the Tsin-ling Mountains and Ta-tsien-lu, but the true *yunnanensis* is much deeper coloured.

11  $\overrightarrow{o}$  (4 sexed  $\mathcal{Q}$ ), Liehiang Range, 10,000—12,000 ft., pine forests, May— September 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill black, sides and lower mandible grey; legs and feet light brown.)

### [Emberiza cia omissa subsp. nov.

Differs from *C. godlewskii* in having the rufous brown of the head darker and much more extended, and in the margins of the feathers of the back, tail, and wing coverts, and also the rump pure rufous, **not** einnamon or einnamonrufous. The grey of the head, neek, and chest is darker than in *godlewskii*. From *c. yunnanensis* it differs in all the rufous and brown portions of the plumage being much paler, and in the snpra ocular stripe being grey, **not** whitish grey.

Below the abdomen, flanks, and undertail coverts are paler than in *yunnanensis*, but considerably darker than in *godlewskii*.

Habital : Si Taipaishan, Tsin-ling Mountains. Type No. 1791, Tring Museum.]

## 246. Emberiza spodocephala melanops Blyth.

Emberiza melanops Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xiv. p. 554 (1845) (Tipperah).

2 ♂♂. Lichiang Range, 1918. Oustalet quotes sp. spodocephala for Yunnan, but this is evidently an error.

#### 247. Emberiza elegans Temm.

Emberiza elegans Temminck, Pl. Col. 583 (1835) (Japan).

6  $\Im \Im$ , 2  $\Im \Im$ , Lichiang Range, 9,000 ft., May 1918, thickets and pine forests. (Iris dark brown; bill black; legs and feet very light brown.)

#### 248. Passer rutilans assimilis Wald.

Passer assimilis Walden, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist. (4) v. p. 218 (1870) (Tonghoo).

5 33, 2  $\Im$ , Lichiang Range, 10,000–12,000 ft., May–June 1918, pine forests; 2 33, Tengyueh Hills, June 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill black; legs and feet dull brown.) 1 3, 1  $\Im$ , Tengyueh District, 1919.

### 249. Propyrrhula subhimachala (Hodgs.).

#### Corythus ? subhimachalus Hodgson, As. Res. xix. p. 152 (1836) (Nepal).

The single  $\Im$  sent by Forrest is in heavy moult, so the wings are not measurable; the head, back, and rump are much more strongly suffused with red than Himalayan  $\Im \Im$  generally are, and the red of the breast is deeper; but one moulting specimen is insufficient to describe a new local race from, and many Himalayan birds are almost as red.

1 3, Lichiang Range, 1918.

## 250. Procarduelis nipalensis (Hodgs.).

Carduelis nipalensis Hodgson, As. Res. xix. p. 157 (1836) (Central and North Nepal).

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , 4  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  (1 sexed  $\mathcal{J}$ ), Lichiang Range, 12,000–13,000 ft., June–October 1918, pine forests. (Iris dark brown; bill grey-brown; legs and feet grey-brown.)

## 251. Procarduelis rubescens Blanf.

Procarduelis rubescens Blanford, P.Z.S. Lond. p. 694. pl. 74 (1871) (Sikkim).

1 3, Lichiang Range, 13,000 ft., pine forests, October 1918; 1 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., May 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill dull brown; legs and feet brown.)

## 252. Haematospiza indica (Gm.).

Loxia indica Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. p. 847 (1780) (Island of Boeton, India, errore !).

 $3 \stackrel{\circ}{_{00}}$  (1 sexed 2), Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 ft., pine and mixed forests, July 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill horn yellow; legs and feet dark brown.)

This appears to be the first record for China.

### 253. Carpodacus erythrinus roseatus (Hodgs.).

Pyrrhulinota roseata Hodgson, P.Z.S. London, p. 36 (1845) (Nepal).

2 33 ad., 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., 1  $\bigcirc$ , 1  $\bigcirc$  juv., Lichiang Range, 8,500—12,000 ft., pine forests, May—June 1918; 1  $\bigcirc$  ad., Shweli-Salwin Divide, 10,000 ft., September 1919. (Iris black-brown; bill, legs, and feet horn brown.)

### 254. Carpodacus vinaceus Verr.

Carpodacus vinaceus Verreaux, Nouv. Arch. Mus. Paris, vi., Bull. p. 39 (1870) (Mountains of Chinese Thibet).

1  $\mathcal{S}$ , 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000—9,000 ft., thickets and pine forests, August—September 1919; 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Lichiang Range, 11,000 ft., July 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill horn brown; legs and feet dull brown.)

## 255. Carpodacus ripponi (Sharpe).

Propasser ripponi Sharpe, Bull. B.O.C. xiii. p. 11 (1902) (Gyi-dzin-shán, W. Yunnan).

8  $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$ , 3  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$ , Liehiang Range, 8,500—14,000 ft., pine forests and open scrub. (Iris,  $\mathcal{J}$  dark brown,  $\mathcal{Q}$  ruddy brown; bill,  $\mathcal{J}$  brownish grey,  $\mathcal{Q}$  dull grey-brown; legs and feet,  $\mathcal{J}$  light brown,  $\mathcal{Q}$  dark brown.)

## 256. Carpodacus thura femininus Ripp.

Carpodacus femininus Rippon, Bull. B.O.C. xix. p. 31 (1906) (Yangtze River, W. Yunnan).

The  $\mathcal{F}\mathcal{F}$  of this subspecies are undescribed.  $\mathcal{F}$  differs from th. dubius in the sides of the head being much darker, the upper half being of a deep vinous red, almost the same colour as the lores; the undersurface is also duller, more vinaceous pink; the back and rump are also apparently darker.  $\mathcal{Q}$  differs from  $\mathcal{Q}$  dubius in the central dark streaks on the underside being much wider and sharper, and in the absence of the rufous front half of the superciliary stripe.

4 33, 5  $\varphi\varphi$ , Lichiang Range, 11,000—14,000 ft., pine forests, July—October 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill, 3 brown-grey,  $\varphi$  grey-brown; legs and feet, 3 dull brown,  $\varphi$  dull dark brown.)

## 257. Pyrrhoplectes epauletta (Hodgs.).

Pyrrhula ? epauletta Hodgson, As. Res. xix. p. 156 (1836) (Northern and Central Nepal).

2 33 (1 sexed  $\mathcal{Q}$ ), Shweli-Salwin Divide, 11,000 ft., cliffs and rocky gullics, May and July 1919. (Iris black; bill black-brown; legs and feet olive-brown.)

## 258. Pyrrhula erythaca altera Ripp.

Pyrrhula altera Rippon, Bull. B.O.C. xix. p. 19 (1906) (Shayang, W. Yunnan).

The red of the breast is decidedly cinnabar-red, not orange-red, as in *e. erythaca*, and even the one  $\Im$  of the five sent by Forrest, which is paler, representing the yellow phase of the typical and Tsin-ling races, has the colour duller, being brick-red. 5  $\Im$  have wing 79-87 mm., 4  $\Im$  76-81 mm.

5  $\sigma \sigma$ , 4  $\varphi \varphi$ , Lichiang Range, 12,000 ft., pine forests, June—August 1918. (Iris dark brown ; bill black ; legs and feet light brown.)

[Hitherto only one other race of *Pyrrhula erythaca* has been described, viz. *P. e. wilderi* Riley, from Chili, N. China, but in going over the series at Tring and in the British Museum in connection with Forrest's birds, I find another form must receive a name.

### Pyrrhula erythaca taipaishanensis subsp. nov.

 $\eth$  Differs from *e. erythaca* in the white throat often strongly washed with orange, in the red of the breast coming farther on to the foreneck, and in the white band surrounding the black mask and frons being much wider. The red of the breast varies much as in *e. erythaca*, but has always a greater admixture . of yellow, ranging from greenish orange-yellow through flame orange to brilliant vermilion.

 $\bigcirc$  Differs from  $\bigcirc$  e. erythaca only in the black mask and from being less extensive.

Wing measurement: 33 33 78-84 mm.; 8  $\Im \Im$  76-81 mm.; 1 3 juv. 79 mm. Hab.: Tsin-ling Mts. (Mt. Tai-pai-shan). Type 3, 17.vi.1905, in Tring Museum.

While I, as a rule, deprecate the describing of subspecies from single examples, especially females, I think that, as the above form differs from *e. erythaca*, when the  $\Im$  of *e. wilderi* Riley (*Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash.*, vol. xxxi. p. 33 (1918) (Chili Province) is known, it may also prove to be distinct.]

#### 259. Carduelis thibetanus (Hume).

Chrysomitris thibetana Hume, Ibis, p. 107 (1872) (borders of Sikkim and Thibet).

1 3, Lichiang Range, 1918.

It is rather surprising to get this very rare little bird in Yunnan, as it was to be expected that the Chinese form *C. bieti* (Oust.) from Ta-tsien-lu would have been the race indigenous to this province. Oustalet in his description of *bieti* ostensibly compares it with *thibelana*, laying stress on the absence of the white band formed by the apices of the larger wing coverts, thus proving that he only compared his five specimens with the plate in the *Catalogue of Birds*. The truth is that this figure of the  $\mathcal{J}$  was done from an immature  $\mathcal{J}$ , and in the adult  $\mathcal{J}$  of Mandelli's at Tring, and most of Mandelli's other adult  $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}\mathcal{J}$  in the British Museum, as well as Forrest's specimen, there is no trace of this band, only an indication of a paler hair-line edging to the feathers. The only appreciable difference between the Ta-tsien-lu *bieti* and the Himalayan and Yunnanese *thibetanus* is the bright golden yellow instead of yellowish green of the outer webs to the inner secondaries of the former.

### 260. Carduelis ambiguus (Oust.).

Chrysomitris ambiguus Oustalet, Bull. Mus. Paris, p. 186 (1896) (Yunnan).

7 33,  $3 \oplus \oplus$ , Lichiang Range, 9,000—12,000 ft., pine forests, May—June 1918; 3 33, Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., May 1919. (Iris dark brown; bill horn grey; legs and feet grey-brown.)

If it were not for the very sharp-pointed bill this species would bridge over the differences between the genera *Carduelis* and *Chloris*.

### 261. Eophona melanura migratoria Hart.

Eophona melanura migratoria Hartert, Võg. paläar. Faun. i. p. 59. no. 96 (Sidimi).

1  $\mathcal{S}$ , 1  $\mathcal{Q}$ , Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., pine forests and thickets, March 1919. (Iris black-brown; bill light orange; legs and feet pale ruddy brown.)

When the collection of Captain Wingate was worked out Hartert had not yet separated the two races of this bird, and so Ingram records *mel. melanura* in error.

## 262. Perissospiza icteroides affinis (Blyth).

Hesperiphona affinis Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xxiv. p. 179 (1855) (Sikkim).

The single  $\mathcal{J}$  sent by Forrest is not quite adult and has the olive tibiae of the  $\mathcal{Q}$ , but it appears to be *affinis*.

1 3, Lichiang Range, 14,000 ft., pine forests, August 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill dull blue-green flecked with brown; legs and feet pinkish (fleshy) grey-brown).

## 263. Munia atricapilla atricapilla (Vieill.).

Loxia atricapilla Vieillot, Ois. Chant. p. 84. pl. 53 (1805) ("Grandes Indes").

6 33 (4 sexed  $\mathcal{Q}$ ), Shweli Valley, 6,000—7,000 ft., thickets, June 1919. (Iris black; bill lead-grey; legs and feet dark grey.) 1 3, Shweli-Salwin Divide, August 1919.

## 264. Munia punctulata topela Swinh.

Munia topela Swinhoe, Ibis, p. 380 (1863) (Formosa).

. 8 33 ad. (3 sexed 2), 1 3 juv., Shweli-Salwin Divide, 9,000 ft., pine and mixed forests, May—June 1919; 2 33 juv., Nantien Valley, 4,500 ft., April 1919; 4 22 (3 sexed 3), hills N.W. of Tengyueh, 6,000 ft., October 1919. (Iris ruddy brown 3, dark brown 2; bill, 2 dull black, 3 black; legs and feet, 3 dark grey, 2 purplish grey.) 1 3 ad., 1 3 jun., Tengyueh District, 1919.

## 265. Sporaeginthus flavidiventris (Wall.).

Estrelda flavidiventris Wallace, P.Z.S. p. 495 (1863) (Timor and Flores).

When the distribution and breeding areas of Sp. amandava and Sp. flavidiventris have been ascertained, flavidiventris will most likely prove to be a subspecies of the latter, but at present the records are too conflicting to warrant this.

1  $\mathcal{J}$ , hills S. of Tengyueh, 6,000 ft., October 1919, thickets. (Iris orange-red; bill scarlet; legs and feet pale brown.)

## 266. Oriolus indicus tenuirostris Blyth.

Oriolus tenuirostris Blyth, Journ. As. Soc. Bengal, xv. p. 48 (1846) (Central India ?).

2 33 ad., 1 3 jun., 1  $\bigcirc$  ad. (sexed 3), 1 pull., Lichiang Range, 10,000 ft., pine forests, June 1918; 1  $\bigcirc$  juv. (sexed 3), T'ong Shán, 10,000 ft., August 1918. (Iris crimson; bill dull ruddy brown; legs and feet black.)

Ingram records *indicus indicus*, and the two Mengtze birds he records are undoubtedly this bird. The explanation is probably that the form breeding in the plains is *indicus* and in mountains *lenuirostris*.

## 267. Chibia hottentota (Linn.).

Corvus hottentotus Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. i. edit. xii. p. 155 (1766) (Cape of Good Hope. Errore !).

1 3, Yangtze Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft., mixed forest, September 1918. (Iris elear yellow; bill, legs, and feet black.)

#### 268. Dicrurus ater cathoecus Swinh.

Dicrurus cathoecus Swinhoe, P.Z.S. Lond. p. 377 (1871) (China).

1 3, 1  $\bigcirc$  juv., Tengyueh Valley, August 1919; 1  $\bigcirc$ , Shweli-Valley, 6,000-7,000 ft., August 1919. (Iris crimson; bill, legs, and feet black.)

#### 269. Dicrurus leucophaeus nigrescens Oates.

Dicrurus nigrescens Oates, in Hume's Nests and Eggs, edit. 2. i. p. 208 (1889) (Rangoon).

Ingram includes both *nigrescens* and *longicaudata* in his list; it is quite certain, however, that neither the Mengtze birds nor Forrest's five specimens are *longicaudatus*. Bangs and Phillips quote the Mengtze birds as *pyrrhops* Hodgs., but this is not available, being a nomen nudum, and they must be ealled *nigrescens* Oates.

1 3, 2  $\varphi \varphi$ , 1 ?, Lichiang Range, 8,500—10,000 ft., pine and mixed forests, May—June 1918; 1 3, Tengyueh Valley, 5,500 ft., March 1919. (Iris crimson; bill, legs, and feet black.)

## 270. Sturnia nemoricola Jerd.

Sturnia nemoricola Jerdon, Ibis, p. 22 (1862) (Thayetmyo).

1  $\bigcirc$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., thickets and forests, June 1991. (Iris erimson; bill, basal half black, anterior half yellow; legs and feet pale olive.)

## 271. Acridotheres tristis (Linn.).

Paradisea tristis Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. edit. xii. i. p. 167 (1766) (Philippine Islands).

1 ?, Lichiang Range, 1918.

#### 272. Acridotheres cristatellus (Gm.).

Gracula cristatella Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. p. 397. no. 5 (1788) (China).

1 ?, Lichiang Range, 1918.

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# 273. Acridotheres albecinctus Godw.-Aust. and Wald.

Acridotheres albocinctus Godwin-Austen and Walden, Ibis, p. 251 (1875) (Manipur Valley).

1 ?, Liehiang Range, 1918.

#### 274. Gracupica nigricollis (Payk.).

# Gracula nigricollis Paykull, Nova Acta Stockh. xxviii. p. 291. pl. 9 (1766).

2 33, Tengyueh Valley, 5,300 ft., open meadows, March 1919. (Iris creamygrey; bill black-brown; naked skin round eye chrome orange; legs and feet dull ivory white.)

#### 275. Pyrrhocorax pyrrhocorax (Linn.).

Upupa pyrrhocorax Linnaeus, Syst. Nat. edit. x. p. 118 (1758) (England).

 $2 \stackrel{\circ}{\circ} \stackrel{\circ}{\circ}$ , 1 Q, 1 juv., Lichiang Range, 9,000—13,000 ft., cliffs and pine forests, June 1918. (Iris dark brown; bill crimson, pale orange-red in young; legs and feet crimson; nails black.)

Ingram quotes *P. graculus* as obtained by Rippon, but it is only a wrong application of the name, as Rippon's bird is *P. pyrrhocorax*.

#### 276. Garrulus bispecularis sinensis Swinh.

Garrulus sinensis Swinhoe, P.Z.S. Lond. p. 304 (1863) (Canton to Ningpo).

In his review of Garrulus bispecularis Vig. and its allies (Novit. Zool., xxv. pp. 430-433 (1918)) Hartert acknowledges Reichenow's b. rufescens, and identifies as such five birds collected by Colonel Rippon in N.W. Yunnan. The chief alleged differences from b. sinensis are the white throat and darker, greyer back. The white throat is only present in two out of the five birds of Colonel Rippon's. Forrest's two birds are very different inter se; one has the back rufous-cinnamon, as in typical b. sinensis, and chin and throat uniform cinnamon with the rest of the underside; the other has the back vinaceous grey, almost as in G. glandarius, and the throat, breast, and abdomen more vinaceous, and the chin decidedly whitish. I am therefore convinced that when we get a larger series of jays from Yunnan that b. rufescens of Reichenow will prove to be a synonym of b. sinensis, and I therefore enumerate these birds here as sinensis.

2 33, Liehiang Range, 9,000—10,000 ft., pine forests, May 1918. (Iris grey-white; bill black; legs and feet pale brownish grey.)

## 277. Nucifraga caryocatactes yunnanensis Ingr.

Nucifraga yunnanensis Ingram, Bull. B.O.C. xxv. p. 86 (1910) (Mountains of Yunnan).

This nutcracker is intermediate between N. c. owstoni Ingr. and N. c. hemispila (Vig.), and is constantly distinct from the latter by the black crown of the head.

 $2 \stackrel{\circ}{\supset} \stackrel{\circ}{\supset}, 4 \stackrel{\circ}{\ominus} \stackrel{\circ}{\downarrow}, 2 \text{ juv.}$ , Liehiang Range, 8,500—13,000 ft., pine forests and ravines, May—August 1918; 1  $\stackrel{\circ}{\supset}$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, July 1919. (Iris dull dark brown; bill, legs, and feet black.)

# 278. Urocissa erythrorhyncha erythrorhyncha (Gm.).

Corvus erythrorhynchus Gmelin, Syst. Nat. i. p. 372 (1788) (China).

4  $\eth$  3, 5 juv., Liehiang Range, 8,500—11,000 ft., June—October 1918, pine forests; 1  $\eth$ , 1  $\updownarrow$ , Shweli-Salwin Divide, 7,000 ft., May 1919; 1  $\eth$ , 1  $\updownarrow$ , Yangtze Valley, 8,000 ft., September 1919. (Iris orange-reddish-yellow; bill orange-scarlet; legs and feet dull red.

## 279. Dendrocitta himalayensis Blyth.

Dendrocitta himalayensis Blyth, Ibis, p. 45 (1865) (Himalayas).

1 3 (sexed  $\mathcal{Q}$ ), 3  $\mathcal{Q}\mathcal{Q}$  (1 sexed 3), Shweli-Salwin Divide, 8,000 ft., May-June 1919. (Iris red ; bill, legs, and feet black.)